

New Tanzanian Leader Handled Zanzibar Crisis

The Associated Press

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The man chosen Thursday by President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania as his successor is a mainlander who made his political name on the spice island of Zanzibar.

Ali Hassan Mwinyi, 60, president of Zanzibar and vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania under Mr. Nyerere since January 1984, has held a series of government posts, but it appears that his peaceful melding of the people of Zanzibar into Mr. Nyerere's system earned him the presidential selection.

Mr. Mwinyi replaced Sheikh Aboud Mwinyi Jumbe, who had been forced to resign amid anti-government pressure in the island. Sheikh Jumbe had become increasingly independent of the central government, refusing at one point to pool proceeds from the clove exports the account for about 80 percent of Zanzibar's foreign exchange.

Some islanders openly advocated dissolution of the union that merged Tanganyika and Zanzibar into Tanzania in 1964, less than three years after Tanganyika became independent from Britain. Mr. Mwinyi was able to defuse the discontent left by Sheikh Jumbe by instituting changes to raise the islanders' standard of living.

Although the republic shares a



Ali Hassan Mwinyi

Murphy May Not Hold Talks

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also refuses to enter into talks with representatives of the PLO.

"What we understand from Murphy is that the situation is as it was before," said a senior Israeli official. "There is no change in the Jordanian position, no change in the American position and no change in our position."

"The main obstacle now is Jordan's request for PLO participation," the official added. "We did not hear from Murphy any Jordanian readiness to have direct nego-

tiations with us. The only way to proceed is if Hussein talks to us directly."

Party sources said Mr. Mwinyi appeared to be a compromise after the party failed to agree on the other two candidates: Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, once a candidate for the post of United Nations secretary-general, and Rashid Kawawa, the secretary-general of Tanzania's ruling party.

The Americans are understood to have informed King Hussein that they are not convinced Mr. Ararat is ready to make the appropriate declarations.

Delegates to a special congress of the ruling Revolutionary Party voted, 1,731-14, for Mr. Mwinyi in a secret ballot after Mr. Nyerere named him as his choice, it was announced.

Party sources said Mr. Mwinyi was not ready to openly recognize Israel without better assurances that if he did, the United States would talk to him.

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In '45, Some Japanese Saw Only the End, Not a New Beginning

(Continued from Page 1)

per met in secret in an underground bunker on the Imperial Palace grounds to discuss a message sent by the Allies in response to a Japanese query about the emperor's future role. The ultimate form of government, the message said, will be established by the Japanese secretary-general and Rashid Kawawa, the secretary-general of Tanzania's ruling party.

Japan would probably have quit sooner had the Allies made it clear that their demand for unconditional surrender of Japan's forces would not mean the removal of the emperor from his throne. After the Nagasaki bomb on Aug. 9, Japanese military leaders held out for a continued fight on the ground that Japan without the emperor would not be Japan.

It was Hirohito himself who in the end brought peace. The long war had been prosecuted in his revered name and, in one of the few decisive acts of his reign, he put it to an end.

On Aug. 14, the cabinet and em-

peror met in secret in an underground bunker on the Imperial Palace grounds to discuss a message sent by the Allies in response to a Japanese query about the emperor's future role. The ultimate form of government, the message said, will be established by the Japanese secretary-general and Rashid Kawawa, the secretary-general of Tanzania's ruling party.

Those fears were real. Word of the surrender decision had begun to leak. The same day the cabinet met, soldiers seized the palace grounds in an attempt to keep the war going. The next morning, a mob sacked the home of Prime Minister Suzuki just minutes after he escaped in a car.

At noon on Aug. 15, the Japanese people dutifully assembled at their houses, in government offices in schools and on parade grounds around the country. Soldiers overseas crowded around radio receivers. An announcer gave the order to stand. A hush fell over the nation and the emperor's voice was heard.

"If the war continues our entire nation will be laid waste," he said, according to John W. Toland, a historian. "Hundreds of thousands more will die. I cannot endure this." The war must end, and now, he said. Two of his ministers collapsed to the floor.

Now came the task of telling the people that the struggle to which three million soldiers and civilians had been sacrificed had been for nothing. The emperor offered to do it himself with a radio address, in

Reception was bad on many radios. To obfuscate things further, the emperor was speaking in his usual vague manner and in the archaic language of the court, unintelligible to most of his subjects. People listened and wondered.

"The war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage," he said, continuing: "The enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable."

"It is according to the dictate of time and fate that we have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable."

The word "surrender" never passed his lips. Instead, the emperor referred to accepting the Allies' Joint Declaration, the call for unconditional surrender of its forces made at the summit conference held in Potsdam, Germany, in July.

All over the country, people cried that day. At Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, where the souls of Japan's war dead are believed to rest, people prostrated themselves on the ground and wept. Young women walked the grounds in front of the palace in tears.

But after the initial shock, most Japanese seemed to have felt a wave of relief, a sense of liberation from the air raids, the diets of sweet potatoes and the certainty of impending death in battle with the enemy.

"I hope President Reagan sees now the kind of person he has been trying to protect. Here is a man who is refusing hands that are extended to him," the black Anglican bishop added.

Meanwhile, the government imposed a curfew on the nation's biggest black township, Soweto.

Thursday night, extending restrictions already applied in townships in the eastern part of Cape Province under emergency powers.

The government ordered a 10 P.M.-to 4-A.M. curfew in the black township, where an estimated two million people live. The curfew also extended to Alexandra, north of Johannesburg. The order also placed stricter controls on school boycotts and the transportation of gasoline in Soweto and Alexandra.

The measures came after arson and violence had continued despite the imposition of the state of emergency 25 days ago.

The unrest in protest against white-minority rule that has gripped South Africa for 11 months, claiming more than 600 black lives, killed five more persons Thursday.

The proposed legislation, which has been called unconstitutional by the New Korea Democratic Party, includes provisions for a maximum seven-year prison term for people supporting student disturbances and for up to six months of "reorientation" at an education camp, without trial, for student radicals.

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The U.S. ambassador, Stephen Bosworth, is reported to have expressed U.S. concern about the fairness of the election process, especially since Mr. Marcos named three persons believed to be Marcos loyalists to the national Commission on Elections last month.

As a result, six of the seven commissioners are widely considered to be Marcos supporters.

In Manila, the ruling New Society Party crushed an opposition bid Thursday to revive impeachment charges against Mr. Marcos. The opposition accused him of a "culpable violation" of the constitution but its measure was defeated in the National Assembly, 102-46, with one abstention. (UPI)

Seoul Leaders Discuss Campus Bill

SEOUL (AP) — President Chun Doo Hwan met with Lee Min Woo, the leader of South Korea's main opposition party, Thursday in an effort to prevent a showdown over a government bill designed to crack down on campus dissent.

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Japan Air Lines Begins Test of 747s For Structural Weakness in the Tails

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines began inspecting the tail sections of its fleet of Boeing 747 airliners Thursday.

Experts investigating the Monday crash of a Japan Air Lines 747 pursued theories that fastening devices or rivets on the tail had failed in flight.

The inspections, ordered by the Ministry of Transport, are to be performed in coming weeks on all 69 747s operated by several Japanese carriers. The planes were not grounded pending inspection.

The Japan Air Lines jet crashed Monday with 524 people on board after taking off from Tokyo for Osaka. Four survivors were found.

By late Thursday, rescue teams had removed 178 bodies by helicopter, the police said.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration said it was not putting out an inspection warning to air-

lines at this point concerning the tail assemblies of Boeing 747s because it lacked sufficient information to tell airlines where to look. The *Washington Post* reported from Washington.

Theories that the crash was caused by structural failure in the tail began gaining credence after three pieces from the jet were found in the sea. A fourth piece, part of the tail, was found Thursday.

Loss of the parts would not have been visible from the cockpit. But the loss could explain why the plane flew an erratic course for half an hour before crashing in radio messages, the pilot had said. "Unable to control."

Investigators have found major pieces of the plane's vertical stabilizer, or tail fin, at the crash site. The horizontal stabilizers and equipment that controls the rudders and tail are to be checked for leakage of hydraulic fluid.

Yumi Ochiai, an off-duty flight attendant who was among the four survivors, said that the troubles be-

U.S. Passengers Choosing Seats in Rear of Airliners

By Laurel E. Miller
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An increasing number of U.S. airline passengers are requesting seats in the rear of planes after two recent crashes in which most of the survivors were seated in the tail sections.

"I seated myself in the back of the plane," said Larry Boggs of Arlington, Virginia, referring to his flight into National Airport from Toronto on Tuesday. Mr. Boggs said that although he is a nonsmoker, he felt compelled to sit in the rear of the plane, which the section usually reserved for smokers.

Most of the 30 survivors of the Delta Air Lines crash at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport on Aug. 2, in which 134 people died, were seated in the jet's tail section. The four survivors of Monday's crash of a Japan Air Lines jet near Tokyo, which killed 520 people, also were seated in the rear of the plane.

Charles Lindbeck, a supervisor for New York Air at National Airport, said he has seen requests for seats in the rear jump 20 percent to 30 percent since the Delta crash. Before that, "people never really asked about seats in the rear."

Debbie Spiegel, a ticket agent for Northwest Orient Airlines at National Airport, said that seating on four or five flights in recent days had been jangled to accommodate requests for seats in rear sections.

Agents for Western, Delta, Eastern and Pan Am also said that requests for seats in the back have increased since the Delta crash.

Safety officials and organizations associated with the air travel industry say it is impossible to predict where the safest plane seats will be because of variables including the type of plane involved and crash conditions.

"We have not reached any conclusions on where you should sit in an airplane to survive the impact," said Ira Furman, spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board.

Mr. Furman said that post-crash fire is the most life-threatening element for those who survive a crash impact, and because some planes (including the DC-10, L-1011 and 727) have engines in the tail section, fuel lines running from the fuel storage in the wings to those engines pose a potential fire danger.

"Because of the complete unpredictability of a crash, you might as well flip a coin" to choose seating said Thomas Tripp of the Air Transport Association.

"In some accidents the rear is safer, and in some accidents the front is safer," said Daniel Johnson, the author of "Just in Case," a book about airplane safety. Mr. Johnson added that the only agreed upon "safest place" to sit was near an exit.

Airlines were instructed to conduct the supplemental inspections for cracks, corrosion and fatigue in virtually all areas of the Boeing 747, including the tail assemblies.

L.A. Moves to Ban Bias Against AIDS Victims

By Victor Merina
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles City Council, worried that AIDS victims are being treated as "lepers," has unanimously adopted an ordinance banning discrimination against people who have contracted the disease.

The ordinance, adopted Wednesday, was hailed as the first of its kind in the United States. It would allow the city attorney to sue employers who dismiss or refuse to hire victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, restaurants that bar people with the disease and landlords who evict tenants or who turn down prospective renters because of AIDS.

Schools also would be prohibited from barring victims or their siblings.

"Since its discovery a few years ago, AIDS has become a relentless killer," said Councilman Joel Wachs, who sponsored the ordinance. "And yet a society which should be showing compassion to people who are ill is often shunning them like lepers."

The new law would take effect as soon as it is signed by Mayor Tom Bradley. A spokeswoman for the mayor said she expected him to sign the measure before the end of the week.

A Los Angeles County health report released Wednesday said that 12,256 cases of AIDS have been reported nationwide, including 1,060 in Los Angeles County. Only New York City, with 4,045 cases, and San Francisco, with 1,383, have a higher number.

The report said that 191 people died of AIDS in the county from January to June, an average of more than one a day.

Physicians who addressed the council Wednesday urged the measure's passage, saying that it was needed not only to crack down on those who discriminate against AIDS victims but to reassure people who mistakenly believe that it is necessary to discriminate because the disease can be spread through casual contact.

Dr. Shirley Fannin, associate director of communicable disease control for Los Angeles County, told the council that the law, which she helped draft, was needed as a means of "educating the public and as a way of protecting people who are not able to protect themselves."

Other physicians joined in stressing that the AIDS virus is transmitted through sexual contact or through a mingling of blood or blood products. The disease destroys the immune system and leaves the body prey to various ailments.

Dentists' and doctors' offices, hospitals, hospices and nursing homes are included in the ordinance. However, blood banks and sperm banks are exempted.

Maureen Siegel, a deputy city attorney, said that the ordinance provides certain exemptions. For example, it allows employers to dismiss or discipline people with AIDS under certain circumstances, such as when a food worker has open sores that could be a public health danger, whether or not the sores are the result of the disease.

It also would bar employers from requiring homosexual employees to take tests to prove that they do not have the disease. Relatives of AIDS victims would be similarly protected.

■ **Leading Cause of Death**

A statistician for the city of New



Mayor Tom Bradley

York has reported that in 1984, AIDS was the leading cause of death of men in the city between the ages of 30 and 39. United Press International reported from New York.

Alan Kristal, director of New York City's Office of Epidemiologic Surveillance and Statistics, said Wednesday that the disease also was one of the top five causes of death for New York City men between the ages of 20 and 50.

"AIDS is rapidly becoming the No. 1 cause of death of all young males in New York City," he said.

Although fewer women than men have died from AIDS, Mr. Kristal said: "AIDS will soon become a women's health issue." Already, he said, the disease is the second leading cause of death for women between the ages of 30 and 34 in New York City.

In preparing the statistics, Mr. Kristal studied death certificates and checked them against lists of AIDS cases reported by hospitals and doctors.

Time Running Short in Reagan Policy Fight

(Continued from Page 1)
Social Security benefit cuts even at some political peril to their 1986 campaigns, he added.

But House Republicans remain in a minority, he said, and their chief concern was to avoid another election reversal like the 26 seats they lost in 1982, when Democrats made Social Security a prominent campaign issue.

Mr. Reagan's legislative agenda was also disrupted this year by events beyond control of Congress and the White House. The chief of staff, Mr. Regan, said this week that "we've had many distractions" since he arrived at the White House.

He cited the Lebanon hostage crisis, the controversy over the

president's visit to a cemetery at Bitburg, West Germany, where SS troopers are buried, and, most recently, Mr. Reagan's cancer surgery.

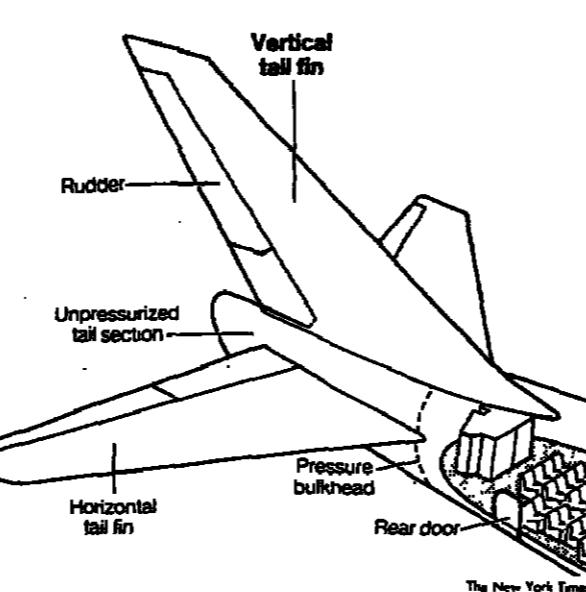
A White House official also suggested that the "window of opportunity" was partially blocked this year by congressional agenda in which leftover business from the previous year, such as the MX missile and aid to Nicaraguan rebels, appeared at the top of the list of business in 1985.

White House officials said they hoped to make this year one of accomplishments. Toward this end, they have been holding meetings this week at a seaside hotel here, attempting to plan a "fall offensive" by the president.

Senior officials said they antic-

Tail Fin of 747: The Jet's Rudder

The Japan Air Lines 747 that crashed near Tokyo appeared to have lost part of its vertical tail fin with its hinged rudder, which helps turn the aircraft. What was believed to be a piece from the fin was found in waters 80 miles from the crash site. The pilot originally reported the right rear door had "broken" and loss of cabin pressure



White House Draft Order Would End Anti-Bias Standards for Contractors

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House staff has drafted an executive order that would repeal requirements for federal contractors to set numerical goals as a remedy for job discrimination.

Since 1968 thousands of government contractors have been required to hire and promote blacks, women and Hispanic persons in rough proportion to the number of available, qualified candidates in a given labor market.

White House officials contend that existing rules have not significantly helped blacks in low-wage jobs, have encouraged employers to discriminate against white males and have imposed costly compliance burdens upon employers.

As drafted, the order also would forbid the Labor Department to use statistical evidence to measure contractor compliance. For years the department has routinely used statistical evidence to assess whether contractors were discriminating against women and members of minority groups.

In Santa Barbara, California, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, told The Associated Press on Wednesday that the proposed revision is a month-old draft that has not standing whatsoever. It has not been discussed in the Cabinet Council and certainly not presented to the president.

The executive order was drafted by members of the White House staff. It would take effect upon the president's signature and would have the force of law. Until Wednesday no text was available.

The order is generally consistent with President Ronald Reagan's civil rights policies as he has described them over the last four years, but his signature is not a foregone conclusion because the administration has been internally divided on the issue. Labor Department officials, including Secretary William E. Brock, have expressed more support for affirmative action than have Justice Department officials.

If signed, the order would eliminate most of the legal authority for the Labor Department to require that government contractors set a meeting then.

numerical goals for hiring women and members of minority groups as a remedy for past discrimination.

Existing rules require contractors to develop specific goals and timetables for the prompt achievement of full and equal employment opportunity wherever deficiencies have been found by either the employer or the government.

The draft order directs the labor secretary to issue new rules within 30 days. Compliance, it says, shall be determined on the basis of each contractor's "demonstrated non-discriminatory treatment" of its employees, "irrespective of the number of minorities and women recruited, trained, hired or promoted by the contractor."

The old affirmative action rules, according to the administration, have generated more than \$1 billion in yearly business for lawyers, statisticians and economists who help companies comply with the rules and defend their employment practices.

Richard T. Seymour, an attorney with the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, said the draft executive order "would amend the present nondiscrimination requirements for government contractors by removing all their substance and leaving only window dressing."

"Nor," it says, "shall any government contractor or subcontractor be determined to have violated this

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Varied Virus Called Bar to AIDS Study

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The virus suspected of causing AIDS has so many variations in its genetic structure that developing a preventive vaccine against the disease may prove very difficult, if it can be done at all, researchers said Thursday.

Scientists at the National Cancer Institute said they looked at the suspect virus found in 18 patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome or who were at high risk of getting the disease, and each isolated virus showed a different variation in its genetic structure.

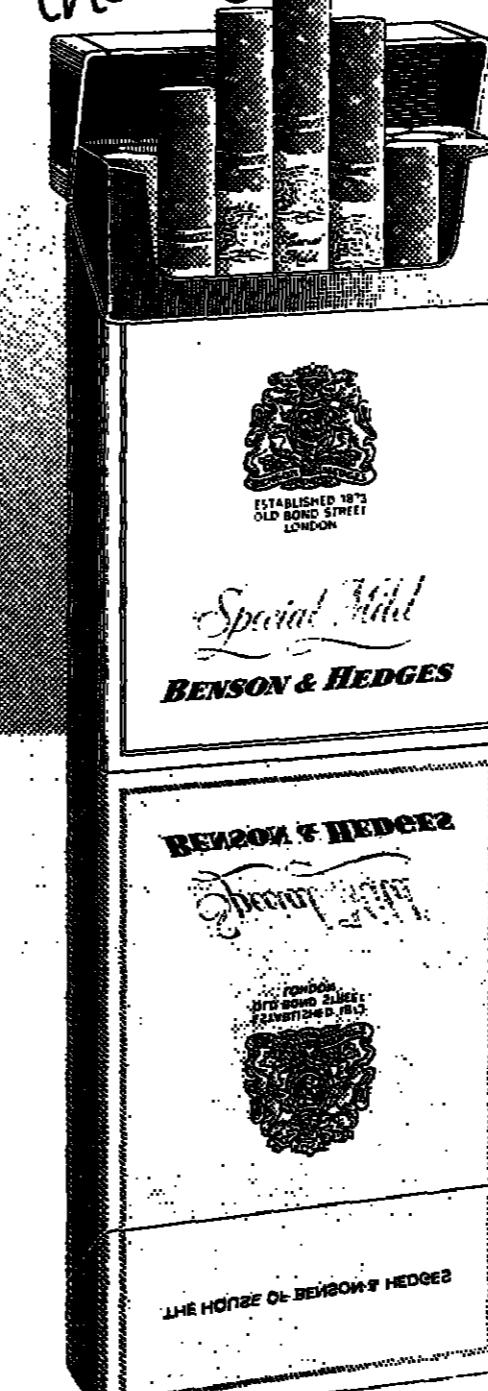
The findings, to be published Friday in the journal *Science*, mean that it could be difficult to find a common site on the viruses that can be targeted for preventive and therapeutic measures, they said.

To develop a vaccine, researchers say they need to find a common protein region, preserved in all variations of the virus, that triggers an immunologic response.

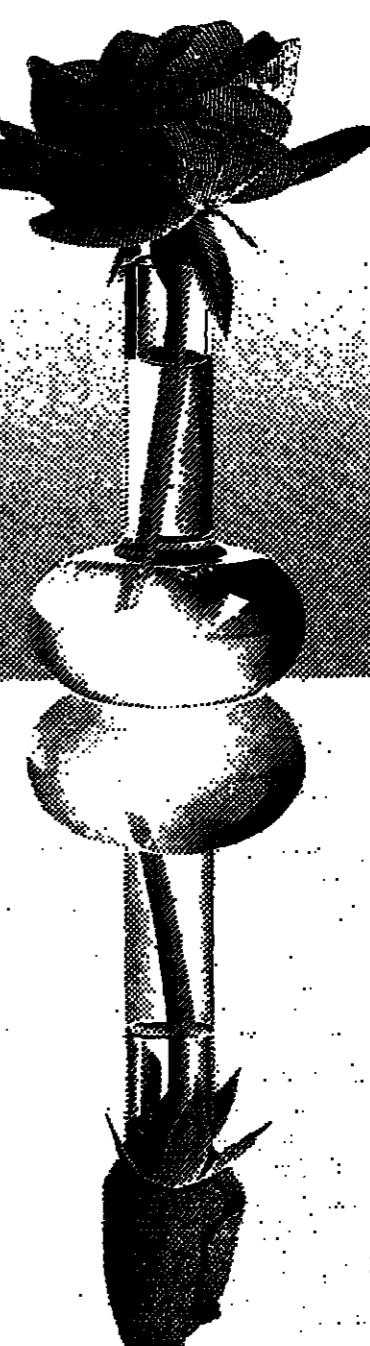
Dr. Flossie Wong-Staal, Dr. Robert C. Gallo and Dr. Mikulas Popovic at the cancer institute also said there was no distinct viral pattern found in patients with AIDS as opposed to those with a similar immunodeficiency disorder called AIDS-related complex, or even to those who were viral carriers without any disease symptoms.

Dr. Gallo, one of the discoverers of the suspect virus called HTLV-III, said that the viral diversity "is a worry when it comes to vaccine development."

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UN Aide Is Linked to Plan to Get Pituitaries in Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

North America, Dr. Illig said, and are expected to be available for treatment in West Germany next year.

Dr. Lambo and a representative of the Galibia concern, Dr. Maria Mongardi, confirmed in separate telephone interviews last week that the exchange of medicines for pituitary glands had been discussed.

Reached in Nigeria, his home country, where he is on leave, Dr. Lambo described the proposal as "technical and scientific cooperation" that would have the double advantage of making drugs available to Africa and also promoting research by African scientists and doctors.

He said that several African governments, including Ghana, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Nigeria, had expressed interest, and that Galibia had already sent medical implements such as saws to be used in the removal of pituitaries.

The actual collection, he said, was awaiting a final "political" decision by the governments.

Dr. Mongardi said from Galibia's headquarters in Rome that, so far, no pituitaries had been collected under the Lambo plan. This, she said, was a result of "technical difficulties" such as absence of electricity, refrigeration and fast transport.

Dr. Lambo called the proposal "very practical and very important," and added, "It's protecting the welfare of the countries."

However, several WHO officials and medical experts who were interviewed suggested that such a project might be inconsistent with

established medical practice and WHO policy.

Besides citing the growing concern about hazards from use of the growth drug, they suggested that the delivery to Africa of sophisticated drugs contradicted WHO efforts to emphasize primary health care, to limit the use of expensive Western drugs in developing countries and to establish a model list of basic "essential" drugs.

The exchange called for the African countries to receive, in ex-

If it is proven that there are inherent dangers, the whole thing would be disbanded immediately.

Dr. Adeoye Thomas Lambo

change for the pituitaries, Gorm and Pergonal, two Galibia products. Gorm, a growth hormone, is used to treat hypopituitary dwarfish and Pergonal is a fertility drug.

Hypopituitary dwarfism is a rare, nonfatal condition for which 3,500 people are receiving treatment in the United States. Figures are unavailable for African countries.

A WHO official said last week that the model list of generic drugs of most importance to developing countries included no growth hormones. Generic fertility drugs similar to Pergonal are also not included on the list, according to WHO.

Details of the proposed exchange are laid out in the documents obtained by the International Herald Tribune, which include copies of correspondence between Dr. Lambo, the Galibia enterprise and African health officials and government ministers.

According to the documents, Dr.

proposed, he contacted the health ministers from Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia at a WHO assembly in Geneva in May and suggested that they reach an arrangement with Galibia that could guarantee them finished drugs.

Dr. Lambo said the ministers found the proposal acceptable in principle and asked him to write to them "in my capacity as a private person and a scientist from Africa." At the same time, he said, they sent the proposal to their medical advisers for further consideration.

Dr. Lambo said Thursday that he became involved in the project in 1984 as a result of his belief that Galibia and Nordisk, the Danish company, might be buying pituitaries from Ghana and Nigeria without the governments' knowledge.

Efforts to confirm this at Galibia

were unsuccessful. But Nordisk Insulinlaboratorium's vice president, Leif Kaadens, said the company had bought a consignment of about 300 pituitary glands in Nigeria for \$5 each. He said the company had dealt directly with a hospital in Ibadan and it was possible other purchases of mankind, which is the ultimate goal of WHO.

Dr. Lambo said in the interview that he had no plans to recommend cancellation of the project, in spite of the recent U.S. ban on growth hormones.

If it is proven that there are

ble "collection centers." A note on the meeting stated that the minimum aim was 3,000 pituitary glands a month from Nigeria.

In the interview last week, Dr. Lambo said the target of 500 glands a day, in view of "cultural constraints," was unrealistic.

"Any family could refuse a post-mortem," he said. "In most parts of Africa they don't like it."

Dr. Lambo said that once the arrangement between the Lambo Foundation and Galibia had been

However, according to one of the documents, one African medical official did mention "an agreed fee for each gland collected." In a letter dated April 15, 1985, Dr. E. O. Archampong, dean of the University of Ghana medical school, wrote to Dr. Lambo:

"The department of pathology has been collecting pituitary glands for Galibia since April 1982 without any formal arrangement. This arrangement could be formalized and based on Galibia providing logistic support such as vehicles, deep freezers, etc., salary for a driver . . . and an agreed fee for each gland collected. The fee should be paid in dollars and deposited in a special external account to be used solely for the purchase of reagents, kits, equipment, etc., for . . . laboratories and the department of pathology."

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inherent dangers, the whole thing would be disbanded immediately.

He contended that the distribution of Gorm and Pergonal in Africa would not be inconsistent with WHO policy of giving priority to basic, essential drugs. He said that the model list was not exclusive and that it could be added to or subtracted from, depending on the needs of a country.

Endocrinological problems, including dwarfism, are beginning to appear in Africa, he said.

In a general defense of his project vis-a-vis WHO policy, Dr. Lambo said, "It promotes the well-being of mankind, which is the ultimate goal of WHO."

"There is nothing underneath about it," he added. "If I was gaining from it I would see it as a contradiction [with WHO staff rules]. I've already weighed that in my own mind."

Khamenei's Re-election Is Anticipated in Iran

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — A presidential election in Iran on Friday is expected to keep the incumbent, Ayatollah Khomeini, in office and to reaffirm policies set by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Suggestions that Mr. Khomeini might not win re-election seemed to fade July 29, sources said, when the Council of Guardians, a government body of religious leaders, chose Mr. Khomeini and two lesser-known men as candidates from among 50 Iranians who had offered themselves for election.

There had been reports that Mr. Khomeini might choose not to seek re-election or that the defection of his sister, Bafir, to Iraq in May would cause him to lose official favor.

The reports that Mr. Khomeini, 45, would step down had been fuelled by an explosion in a Tehran mosque last spring while the president, a clergymen as well as political leader, was speaking.

Mr. Khomeini's predecessor, Mohammed Ali Rajai, had been assassinated in a bomb attack in 1981, and Mr. Khomeini lost the use of his right arm when a booby-trapped tape recorder exploded next to him at about the same time.

The other two candidates named were Habibollah Asghar-Owliadi, a former commerce minister who resigned in 1983 under pressure over allegations of corruption, and Mosaffavi Kashani, a Moslem clergyman.

man who was the senior representative at the World Court in the Hague in Iran's financial disputes with the United States.

In 1981, Mr. Khomeini defeated two little-known candidates to become president with 95 percent of the vote.

■ Iraq Reports War Victories

Iraqi officials said Thursday that Iraq's forces had crushed an Iranian attack on the Gulf war's central front, about 235 kilometers (150 miles) southeast of Baghdad. Reuters reported.

A military spokesman, quoted by the official Iraqi news agency INA, said that the battle occurred about 10 kilometers from the Iranian border.

"Big numbers of the attacking Iranian forces were killed and 58 others were taken captive," the spokesman said.

The Iraqi government said Saturday that its troops had attacked Iranian positions in the East Tigris sector of the southern front, inflicting heavy losses.

Grenade Kills 2 Guatemalans

United Press International
GUATEMALA CITY — Two Guatemalan workers were killed Wednesday when a grenade exploded on the grounds of the Mexican Embassy, government officials said. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

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Moroccan soldiers operating surveillance equipment at a post along the desert wall that blocks the Polisario Front rebels.

Morocco Completing Sahara Wall Against Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)
bit-speaking region of northwest Africa.

There is no independent means of confirming Morocco's assertion that except for occasional "harassment," the war against the guerrillas has virtually been won.

A reflection of Moroccan confidence, however, was the military's decision to permit three American reporters to visit two command posts on the wall and several cities in Western Sahara this week.

Only inclement weather prevented a scheduled visit to the construction site of the newest and southernmost section of the wall, which will reach the Atlantic and ostensibly complete the seal.

According to General Bennani, the movement of the wall is what distinguishes it from such historical predecessors as the Great Wall of China or France's Maginot Line.

Western sources say electronic and seismic sensors are interspersed with anti-personnel radar to improve detection. "We can even detect a dog 30 miles away," a colonel at a southern command post said.

At Command Post No. 1, a ring of moats and mounds within the maze of sand hides a well-equipped force. But the colonel's proudest weapon was a Moroccan invention of "Russian-American marriage" as he put it: a Soviet heavy machine gun mounted on an American armored personnel carrier.

Command Post No. 1 is among the closest Moroccan positions to the battery of two to four Soviet SAM-6 missiles guarding Polisario camps near the Algerian town of Tindouf.

Officers say Moroccan troops are under orders not to cross into Algeria, which has far superior military forces.

"We want to stop a war here," General Bennani said, "not start one."

Mr. Ozbej, who is at large, and Mr. Agca had telephoned him in West Germany members of an Italian court trying eight men accused of conspiracy to murder Pope John Paul II have interrogated a rightist Turk here about information he says he received that the purported plot was arranged by the Bulgarian secret service.

The testimony Wednesday from Yalcin Ozbej was given to six court members in special session in this Ruhr city after Mr. Ozbej refused to travel to Rome to testify. He indicated he had been held here on forgery and weapons charges.

[After repeated requests Mr. Ozbej agreed Thursday to go to Rome to testify. The Associated Press reported from Bochum. "Ozbej said this morning he is now willing to go to Rome," said a spokesman for the court. "We are working out the details with the Italian justices now.]

The court members traveled to the Netherlands last week to question Samet Arslan, a Turk who was arrested in May carrying a gun while the pope was in the country.

Persons who were present during the session with Mr. Ozbej said the questioning had focused on the identity of Turks who, Mr. Ozbej said, were with Mehmet Ali Agca, the assailant, during the 1981 shooting. Other questions dealt with preparations for the attack.

The officials said Mr. Ozbej identified a man filmed with Mr. Agca in a Rome bank by an automatic camera several days before the shooting as Oral Celik, one of five Turkish defendants in the trial.

Mr. Ozbej told the officials



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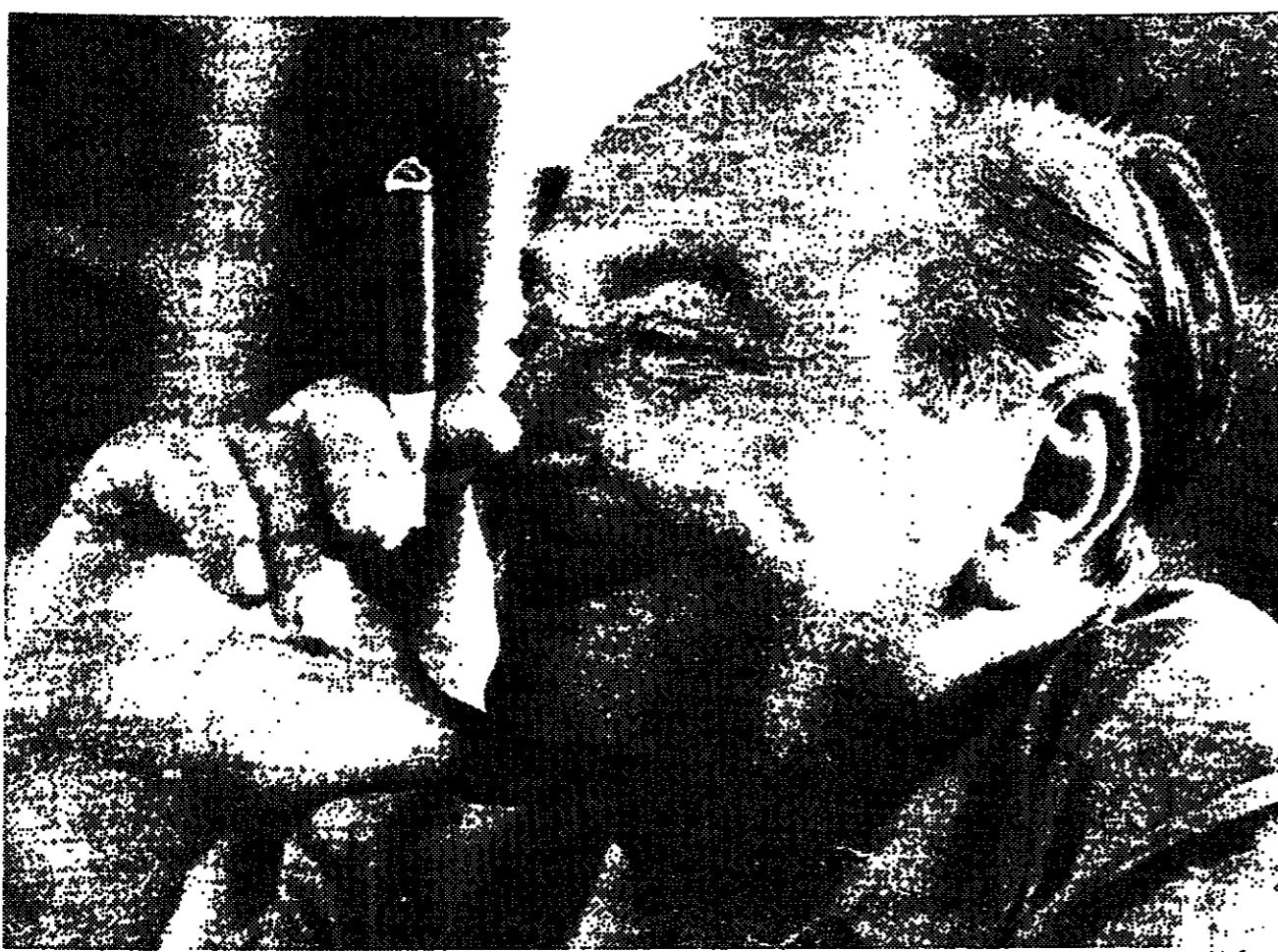
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune.
WEEKEND

August 16, 1985

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Jean Negulesco in his Hollywood days.

Memories of Falling Upstairs

PARIS — Some days it seems as if there isn't one old-time Hollywood director who hasn't had his *homage* at the Cinémathèque (the latest to be feted by the *crème de la crème* of French cinéphiles was Joseph E. Lewis, easily identified in a newspaper headline as the prince of B pictures.)

One stranger to the homage circuit whose pleasant progress through the high life is unencumbered by any cult following is Jean

MARY BLUME

Negulesco, who made 36 feature films from 1931 starring such formidable names as Joan Crawford, Bette Davis, "Headache" Lamar, as he calls her, Ida Lupino, Deborah Kerr, Betty Grable, Lauren Bacall, Marilyn Monroe, June Allyson and Jeanne Crain; who cut a sleek swath through the studios, swimming pools, beds and croquet courts of Hollywood at its palmiest; and whose films include "Humoresque," "Johnny Belinda," "Three Coins in the Fountain" and "How to Marry a Millionaire." His first film job was as technical adviser for the rape scene of a 1931 version of William Faulkner's "Sanctuary."

At 85, jaunty and charming as ever, he lives mostly in Marbella, Spain, with his wife of 38 years, the former model Dusty Anderson. He hasn't made a film since he died in 1970 to help out his friend Darryl F. Zanuck in a fruitless attempt to launch Zanuck's latest girlfriend. He is, finally as far as homages are concerned, a commercial director.

"Nothing wrong with that title," Negulesco said. "When one is under a long-term contract and gets a high salary every week for years in a row, the studio's problems are your problems, too, and when the boss assigns you to a costly problem-project, they feel you would do a better job than others. A good film falls into place like a perfect mosaic, but a problem assignment is a challenge. Commercial directors who never refused an assignment — Hathaway, Henry King, Mike Curtiz, Woody Van Dyke, Walsh, Wellman, etc. — were rare professionals and an asset to their studios."

Their pictures made money, they kept studios out of the red and showed enough profit to finance other projects, gambling projects, which sometimes turned out to be masterpieces. The commercial directors made the industry — the cinema."

Negulesco is an uncombative, worldly man with a penchant for Hollywood rascals, which is understandable, and for the paintings of Bernard Buffet (the once owned 190), which is not. His cheerfully checkered past includes an interlude as a professional gigolo-dancer on the French Riviera at about the same time as his chum, Billy Wilder was doing the same thing in Berlin. Negulesco tactfully suggests he may have been the better dancer. "I had more sisters. I had four sisters who made me dance. Billy," he adds, "was supposed to be very successful."

Negulesco recently published his autobiography, "Things I Did and Things I Think I Did." "It's a coward's title. I can hide behind it. If people say something's not true, I can say, 'Look at the title.' He is planning next to write a cookbook called "First I Cook, Then We Make Love." "My wife says that's not a good title, you're a better cook than that."

BORN in Craiova, Romania, the long-awaited first son after four daughters, Negulesco says, as ladies' men tend to, that his mother was a saint. With John Houseman and Edward G. Robinson he was one of the few Romanians in a Hollywood dangerously dominated by Hungarians. ("It isn't enough to be Hungarian; you have to have talent," read a sign over the writers' table at the MGM commissary).

"A Romanian is every cliché about Hungarians in spades. We think we are more honest because while both will tell their mothers only a Romanian will deliver."

"Edward G. Robinson was a perfect Romanian. We played gin once at his place. I lost \$58 and gave him a check. The next time we played with my cards and I won \$59." Robinson returned Negulesco's check and gave him \$1 in cash, to Negulesco's dismay. "Eddie my check was no good," he explained. "That's your problem." Robinson said. Negulesco recalled, "That was the most Romanian thing I ever saw."

Negulesco left home to become an artist in a Paris garret. He met fellow Romanians (Brancusi, Tristan Tzara) and describes an artist's bistro that sounds straight out of a

Hollywood film where of a night one could see all together Modigliani, Matisse, Picasso, Foujita "and the wild Soutine." Having painted Queen Marie, he landed in Hollywood in 1928 as "the royal Romanian painter."

Before leaving France, Negulesco befriended Isadora Duncan at the Colombe d'Or in Saint-Paul de Vence. "She was a very exciting personality but absolutely a fat slob. Americans used to pay her to be around, especially when she would talk about her mad, mad Russian husband, Yesenin. She was foolish because she hated wives. She would sleep with any man so she could punish the wife. I don't know why."

Negulesco did not hate husbands. In Hollywood he was found charming and dashing and was quickly employed. An early attempt at a never-released art film turned him into an obedient director who was more interested in exploiting his skill than in developing his talent. He learned his skills from making 96 shorts, each shot in one day.

He received a big check every Friday and was handy in a crisis. For example, when 20th Century-Fox wanted to show that its new CinemaScope process, which had been used only for a lumbering epic, "The Robe," could also serve for more intimate films, Negulesco used the process for "How to Marry a Millionaire," with Betty Grable and Lauren Bacall, and with Marilyn Monroe giving the most relaxed performance of her career.

Negulesco felt a wary affection for Monroe, whom he described as being "as helpless as a sharp knife." Her trust in him was extra that he directed her in 101 retakes and extra in scenes in other people's pictures.

He danced with Vivien Leigh the night of the premiere of "Gone with the Wind," dined Luise Rainer, cooked gourmet meals for Howard Hughes and was Zanuck's intimate. "Zanuck was impressed by Johnny and people like him who were European and smooth," says an acquaintance. "They had something he didn't have and yet Zanuck was stronger than they were." And he never failed to show it.

Negulesco describes himself as a selfish, egotistical adventurer. In sum, he was insouciant. In his book many people are described as ruthless, but the word is not used in condemnation. He had a lot of fun. Even the hideously competitive ritual Hollywood croquet games were fun, although croquet, with its opportunities for cold vengeance, was known as "the hate game."

"We never bet any money on the game.

He once won this plaudit from the intellectual critic James Agee: "A director I had not expected to praise is Jean Negulesco, who has always reminded me of Michael Curtiz on toast. (Mr. Curtiz, in turn, has always seemed like Franz Murau under onions)." His great regret was that he was never allowed to make a western.

Such regrets were minor: He was a lucky man and knew it. Even in World War II he was lucky. Classified as an enemy alien, he was able to pull out a telegram that Stalin had sent him praising one of his shorts. Later, in the McCarthy era, having Stalin as a fan could have caused trouble, but Negulesco never had a care.

"When Zanuck was checking my political affiliations he found that the one thing I belonged to was the Peter Pan Woodland Club, a club for rich men who owned bungalows. I used to take my female stars there for story conferences."

Negulesco hasn't won an Oscar, although his stars have. No one, to his knowledge, is planning a homage or a critical study of his oeuvre. He has, however, been called Hollywood's best-dressed director ("69 pairs of sports trousers, 53 waistcoats, 500 ties, 3 dozen hats," said a news report). Sunny and suave at 85, he is planning another film and another autobiography, called "Falling Up."

"They talk about the ladder of success," he said. "But my impression of a career in Hollywood is that you fall your way upstairs. On the way up, you fall down. If you have the humor, still being happy falling down, it's a glorious thing."



Negulesco sketch of Marilyn Monroe.

Where the Young Dancers Come From

by Esther B. Fein

NEW YORK — Mary Day can no longer climb steps two at a time. When she first opened the Washington (D.C.) School of Ballet in 1944, her body had the spry, athletic jaunt of a dancer, and she would lop up the stairs as she went from studio to studio, checking on students, teaching classes and stealing a pirouette or two in front of an empty mirror.

Now her knee is calcified and stiff, and she holds it rigidly as she walks among the studios at the Wisconsin Avenue school. But while her step may have slowed, her pace has not. She still auditions students and teachers, sits in on classes and even gives lessons, tending her pupils like a gardener.

It is that attention and care that people say is the reason so many of Day's students blossom into elegant, gifted dancers and why over the years many of the most talented have joined American Ballet Theater.

Mary Day is one of many teachers who in cities and small towns across the United States nurture the talents of the young dancers who may eventually be members of one of the leading American dance companies.

There are, however, few schools with the resources and few students with the talent for such achievement, or for entry into similarly noteworthy companies. Some leading companies like New York City Ballet, have schools that feed their ranks. As well, there are many good quality regional schools that serve as conduits for their dancers to enter less competitive companies.

Every year, about five or six dancers leave the company, and in turn, five or six new dancers take their places. The 88 dancers who perform with the company have had different trainings and different teachers. Some have studied under one master, others have been to a number of schools, and some have danced with European or regional companies before their acceptance.

While there is no set path to assure a dancer's success, time has proved several schools to be precious cultivators of young dancers. Mikhail Baryshnikov, director of ABT, said he was impressed by the "many distinguished and fine ballet pedagogues in America who have developed children into dancers."

But there are three schools that have set themselves apart from the rest, said Baryshnikov, "that have been particularly interesting and productive for us" as a company.

Mary Day in Washington; Sonia Arova and her husband, Thor Sutowski, who run the dance faculty at the Alabama School of Fine Arts in Birmingham, and the School of American Ballet in New York City.

Day's students humble a little when they try to describe what it is about her teaching that encourages young dancers to succeed. She has a raw elegance that leaves images of

Katharine Hepburn lingering after you meet her. Her pupils said that gracefulness came across when she taught them how to stand when she bumped into them in the hallways.

"Mary has a wonderful eye for detail," said Marianne Tcherkassky, a former student of Day who joined ABT in 1970. "But what has always touched me most about Mary is the way she motivates her students, how she inspires them to be the best they can be without developing neurosis. On a human level, her students seem down to earth, not obsessed or possessed."

Baryshnikov said that he, too, noticed that "zest and ease" in Day's students and how

Cold Winds on the Golden Slope

by Frank J. Prial

PARIS — Anyone who has driven south from Paris to Burgundy in winter quickly realizes that it's not like driving south from, say, New York City to Virginia. Here, at least until one comes to the Rhône Valley, it gets much colder.

Burgundy is as usual, miserable, gray self. Burgundy, three hours away, can be snowy and frigid. It's not hard to see why. The whole area, from Dijon to Lyon, lies practically at the foot of the Alps. There are days and nights when the cold winds cut down from the mountains with a vengeance. In Aloxe-Corton, just outside Beaune, the villagers say that from the top of the hill on which their vines grow, one can see Mount Blanc — 120 miles (about 200 kilometers) away — four or five times a year.

Burgundy is the most northerly region in the world to produce such great red wines, and it's not uncommon to experience one bad vintage in three in the vineyards of the Côte d'Or. Modern science has developed techniques to counter many of the ills that, because of the weather, affect the Burgundian vines. There are sprays to counter rot in the fields and sophisticated new vinification methods that can make good wines from extremely unpromising grapes. But there are also times when nature takes over and man realizes once again that his best skills can go only so far. These thoughts come to mind in reading some statistics about what the frost did to Burgundy last winter, and in estimating what they mean to Burgundy harvests for the next few years.

By most responsible estimates, 1,250 acres (505 hectares) of *appellation contrôlée* vines must be replaced. There are approximately 100,000 acres of such vines in Burgundy, but even so, the damage was severe. The acreage to be replaced does not include that which was partly destroyed or severely damaged.

Chablis, the northermost section of Burgundy, was the most seriously affected. Some 330,000 vines will have to be replaced, mostly those at the lowest altitudes and

those on slopes exposed to the northwest winds.

The Côte de Nuits and the Côte de Beaune suffered less, but of some 17,000 acres in vines, up to 750 will have to be replaced. Almost all of the famous wine communes suffered damage: Gevrey-Chambertin, Morey-Saint-Denis, Vougeot, Nuits-Saint-Georges, Beaune, Volnay, Meursault and Santenay among them. According to some growers, as many as 3,000 acres of vines will have to be replanted, at least in part. This comes to more than 3.5 million vines.

Farther south, in the Chalonais — Rully, Givry, Mercurey and Montagny — some 75 acres lost up to 50 percent of their vines, while 30 or 40 additional acres suffered losses of up to 50 percent. Since Beaujolais comprises some 38,000 acres, the loss there was negligible.

WHAT does all this mean for wine drinkers? It means that the relentless upward pressure on Burgundy prices, already exceptionally high, will increase again. In Chablis, production will be down 50 percent in most areas. That should

write finis to a long period in which fine Chablis has been one of the best bargains on the French wine market.

On the Côte d'Or, production this year is expected to be from 10 to 15 percent less than last year. No great loss, except that Burgundy is always in short supply and any diminution in quantity is invariably followed by a quick price increase. Then there are those five million or so vines that will have to be replaced; someone is going to have to pay for them. Good Burgundy vines that have been damaged by frost often need five years of care to come back to full production. Newly planted vines need even more. And, unfortunately, it is often prized old vines that are killed off most readily by bad weather.

The good news concerns the size of the last two Burgundy harvests: more specifically, for wine-lovers outside France, that portion of them that will be made available to export markets. In 1983, for the first time more than a million hectoliters, or about 25 million gallons, of wine were exported. Twenty years earlier, the total would have been less than a fifth of that. The 1984 vintage was somewhat smaller overall than the average, but exports actually exceeded the 1983 figure by 12 percent, or about three million gallons. To be sure, more than half of that was Beaujolais. Even so, exports of red Burgundy were up almost 20 percent over 1983 and for whites, almost 17 percent.

Taking inflation into account and the fact that there will be a shortage when the 1985s are coming on the market, it is not surprising that the Burgundians themselves put a higher value on their 1984 exports than on the 1983s. As of last February — prices have undoubtedly gone up since — 1984 exports of both Burgundy and Beaujolais were valued at some \$238 million, up from about \$20 million in 1983. Enthusiasts who bought futures on the excellent 1983 Burgundies — that is, contracts to buy at prices set last year — probably are going to be smug. The high prices they paid could well look like great bargains in a year or two.

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TRAVEL

Tenderfoot Among the Sherpas — An 8-Day Trek in Nepal

by Steven R. Weisman

A T dawn the sun creeps over a high ridge and you can feel the morning chill in your bones. A voice calls from outside the tent, offering hot tea. Shaking off a night's sleep, you groggily splash yourself with warm water from a tin bowl. After a breakfast of oatmeal, dry biscuits and coffee, you are off for another day of trekking up and down the steep foothills of the Himalayas.

In the small mountain kingdom of Nepal, there are only two ways of getting a glimpse of the tallest peaks in the world. One is to fly over them. The other is to walk, because there are virtually no roads in the interior of the country. Some 30,000 people trek in the shadow of the mountains each year, but the enjoyment goes far beyond the thrill of seeing the Himalayas rise up ahead, like jagged snowy monsters cloaked in mist. A trek in Nepal offers the only way to experience the ancient villages, terraced farms, religious shrines, rocky streams and alpine forests of rhododendron trees that are the essence of one of the most romantic and remote regions in the world.

For me, trekking offered another type of opportunity, a challenge to see if I could make it through eight days in fairly rugged mountains and return to tell the tale.

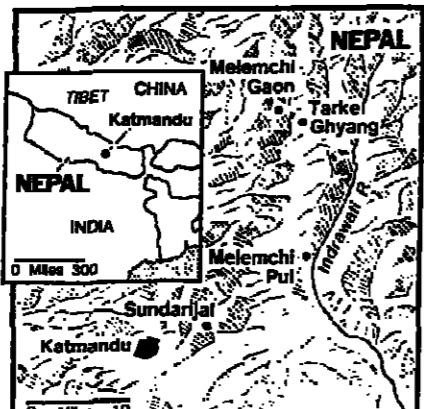
My wife had backpacked through the Smokies and spent many summers hiking in other parts of the United States. But I am definitely an amateur. To save my life, I probably could not pitch a tent and certainly could not start a fire without a match. Because my back still keeps going out, I had to give up running last year. I prefer bathing every day and wasn't at all sure about sleeping bags. So when friends asked us to join them on an eight-day trek, I didn't jump at the chance. But I wanted to see if I could do it, and I wanted to see Nepal.

The country offers a full range of challenges, and mine was actually one of the less difficult. The more adventurous can test their endurance at the higher altitudes, including the regions around Mount Everest and Annapurna. Others can go into the hills without a guide, live more or less off the land and find lodgings in the villages along the route.

My trek was organized by Mountain Travel Nepal, foremost of the many professional agencies based in Katmandu. Mountain Travel supplied the tents, sleeping bags, food and kitchen gear. Its crew pitched the tents and cooked the meals. The 16 trekkers in our group (nine men and seven women) brought their own clothes and camping paraphernalia in duffel bags. But everything was carried up and down the slopes by nimble-footed porters practically half our size. All we had to do was carry day packs and somehow keep going on the trail from 7 in the morning to usually about 3 or 4 in the afternoon, with a break for lunch. When we were ready to leave for the day's outing, the crew had already moved on to the lunch site so that when we arrived, the meal was almost ready. The crew brought some food along, including live chickens, and bought some en route.

Our fellow trekkers ranged from the 20s to 50s in age, but it is not uncommon for children to come along in treks. I met many vigorous people in their 60s and know of people in their 70s who have gone on arduous treks.

WITH our retinue of 45 Sherpas and porters, we fully realized that we were not about to qualify for the sequel to "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom." In fact, we may have looked ridiculous. But the hiking was strenuous. We started out in blazing heat (in the upper 90s) so



punishing that we didn't feel foolish using our umbrellas as parasols. By the end of the week we were up to 12,000 feet, making our way through snow-dappled forests and crisp, thin mountain air. Among our group we experienced all kinds of ailments — altitude sickness, colds, diarrhea, blisters, muscle aches and nausea. But when it was over, we had seen some of the most breathtaking landscapes in the world, and we could say that we hiked 50 miles up and down the Himalaya Mountains.

Our trek took us through a region northeast of Katmandu known as Helambu, also known as Helmo. To the north is a wall of mountains more than 16,000 feet high, but the ridges and valleys in Helambu itself run north and south. Because of its proximity to the capital, the area is ideal for shorter treks. Surprisingly, it is also one of the less spoiled areas because so many trekkers are beckoned by the romance of the Annapurna range or Everest area.

After being dropped off by a bus at a flat, barren and hot outpost east of Katmandu, we made our way along the Indrawati River bed to the site of our first camp at Melanchi Ful. Some of the older experienced campers came equipped with special trousers and hiking boots, but I trudged along in shorts and a pair of old running shoes that were to serve me quite well. At only 2,000 feet, we sweltered that first day and wondered when we would feel like we were hiking in the mountains. But we were able to cool off at a green bend in the river, where the water rushed by in a refreshing torrent. It was the last time we could bathe in a river until the end of the trek.

I began to see that this trek would give us an extraordinary look at how people live in Nepal. We passed through tiny villages of old stone houses and on the hillsides we saw men plowing the terraced farms, shouting at their bullocks or water buffalo in the hot sun.

Elsewhere, groups of women stooped to plant seedlings in muddy rice paddies. On the trail itself, men strained under the weight of bags of rice carried to the market. Farther on the trek, these men could be seen taking enormous sacks of grain on their backs up the rugged mountains to Tibet. There they trade the grain for exquisite jewelry and trinkets that are then sold in the tourist shops of Katmandu.

The nation's commerce thus unfolded before our eyes, and so did its biggest problems. Nepal is one of the world's poorest countries, with a per capita income of \$140 in 1983, and its population is growing so rapidly that the country is running out of land to cultivate. The search for a livelihood has led the Nepalese to cut down most of their nation's forests, and to carve corrugated terraces into every inch of available hillside. When the monsoons come, they wash the denuded soil into the rivers, a problem that some scientists believe contributes to the silt deposits and devastating floods



A hillside camp in the Himalayas on the sixth day of the journey.

where the Ganges and Brahmaputra River systems empty into the Bay of Bengal.

The Nepalese government, with the help of an array of agencies including the U.S. Peace Corps, has undertaken an ambitious program of reforestation and soil conservation, but many experts say it's a losing battle, and what the trekker sees is hill after hill of terraced farms.

On the first day I walked part of the way alongside Lhakpa Norbu, our Sherpa leader, a lean, hawk-faced man with a thin mustache and a friendly manner, ready always to listen to suggestions from the group. During the week, we shifted the planned itinerary somewhat, deciding that one campsite was too windy and drab. So we later walked an extra half day and spent two nights at Tarke Gh.yang, where some people took time out from trekking to go shopping for souvenirs. Norbu told me that most groups get along well, but that arguments sometimes develop over the pace and itinerary.

Ours was a congenial collection, and it turned out the hiking was hard for almost everyone, as proved by the second day. It seemed as if we were going straight up, mostly in intense heat, through steep trails carved into the dusty mountainside. Setting the pattern that prevailed for the rest of the week, we awoke at 6 and were on our way an hour later. After a morning of sweating, straining and grunting, we feasted on fried potatoes, fried eggs, bread, honey and malted milk for lunch. The cool also gave us pieces of water buffalo liver that had the consistency of wet string.

By now I was beginning to get over my initial fears that I was going to die of hepatitis or some other disease on this trek. Visitors are warned not to eat uncooked vegetables

or to drink the water, even from the most pristine-looking streams. The crew kept water boiling at every stop, and we used it to fill our water containers. Some trekkers like to take the extra precaution of bringing iodine solution or water purification tablets, but I found that drinking thoroughly boiled water worked fine for me.

BY the end of the second day, we finally felt we were in the mountains. In the distance to the north we could see the snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas. The hills were still terraced and covered with tiny folds, making them look from a distance like a rich grain of wood.

On the third day I felt that the hard work was paying off in one of the rare privileges offered by a trip like this: the opportunity to see what only those willing to hike through the mountains can see.

A certain magical quality of the mountains began to bewitch us, even though we were exhausted at the end of every day. There was the silence broken only by bleating goats or barking dogs. Occasionally we simply stopped to take in the silent majesty of the vista to the north, where the high and snowy ridges were cloaked with clouds. The spectacular views of the valleys below were all the more satisfying because we knew we had strained up every inch to the top of the ridge in order to look down.

Scattered along the trail were ancient Buddhist stupas, or shrines. We were often invited to stop at Buddhist temples and monasteries adorned with exquisite, brightly colored paintings. We took pleasure in the moist, silent air of contemplation that pervaded the temples' interiors. The hillside monasteries had tall flagpoles with prayer

flags flapping in the wind, making the buildings seem like silent ships perched in the sky.

Few of the Nepalese we met spoke English. Along the trail, however, small children continually pestered us with shouts of "chocolate," for they have learned that trekkers often bring candy to give them. Indeed, one of the bizarre effects of the thousands of trekkers in Nepal in recent years is the higher incidence of tooth decay among Nepalese children.

In the town of Tarke Gh.yang, where we pitched our tents for the third and fourth nights, a group of beautiful, willowy women came to our campsite and besieged us to come to their shops in their homes to look at trinkets and other souvenirs. Each shop was immaculate with a polished floor and organized displays of bottles, copper pots, pans, jars and Buddhist or Hindu decorations. It was impossible to resist buying a necklace made of yak bone or an intricately embossed and inlaid jewelry box, especially since these elegant women with plaintive almond eyes and dazzling smiles had the persistence of vacuum-cleaner salesmen. Bargaining was intense, but the cost for several pieces did not exceed \$10 to \$20.

I decided that I had done so well on the trek so far that I could take a day off and loll around Tarke Gh.yang on the fourth day, while some of the others climbed up and down a nearby ridge. I slept and read in the pale sunlight, enjoying the occasional drizzle but nursing a quiet sense of dread that from now on the climb might be more brutal.

Sure enough, the next day we plunged down into a valley, crossed a rushing stream that was driving an ancient stone mill, and headed back up to a camp in the forest above the village of Melanchi Gaon.

Shortly after lunch, it began to rain. Then it rained harder, making the air fragrant with forest scents. With walking sticks in one hand and umbrellas in the other, we trudged through gullies, spongy undergrowth and muck. The splatter of the rain was punctuated by grunts from waterlogged trekkers scaling a steep mountainside covered with scree, jagged rocks and slippery mud. It seemed like hours before we arrived at the campsite in a pasture inhabited by yaks. The yaks were not overjoyed to be passed waste by a collection of bedraggled trekkers and their entourage.

THE accumulation of hardships was now taking its toll. I had ached all over, of course. I had learned how to turn over in my song sleeping bag. I had become used to the dinners of mashed potatoes, thin soup, boiled cabbage and creamy chicken. I had become practiced at squatting over a hole in the privacy of a latrine tent usually erected on a hillside near the camp. And I had recovered from a pounding headache, a symptom of altitude sickness, the previous night.

The rain soon stopped, and when it did we could see through the mist that only a couple of hundred feet above us there was snow on the ground. It was hard to believe that a day earlier, we were sweltering in shorts and T-shirts. Now we gathered around a bonfire to keep warm, bundled in sweaters and wool hats. I was glad to have an extra pair of dry shoes. Some of the women in the group sang to cheer the rest of us. As they serenaded the campers, the displaced yaks brayed in the background.

The reward for this misery came the next day. Dawn broke cold and crisp, and soon we were climbing through magnificent rhododendron forests with thousands of blossoms of red, pink and white. It was an ethereal fairland.

We kept climbing, this time past fields of purple primroses and beneath canopies of rhododendron trees. In the background were the peaks of the Himalayas, still towering above us like sentinels, even though we had reached 12,000 feet. The air was bracing and dry, as intoxicating as wine. I felt that I was on top of the world, which, in a manner of speaking, I nearly was.

The seventh day proved, if I had not realized it already, that trudging down a mountain can be as arduous as climbing up. My running shoes by now had begun to fall apart, and I was relying more and more on my walking stick. I was also increasingly aware that I had not bathed in a week and the luxuries of Katmandu began to beckon.

The last night of our trek was spent on a wind-battered hillside on a ridge not far to the west of the route that we had climbed when we went north. Now we were making our way south, dismayed to discover that we had many steep ridges to scale on the way. We were working hard, and on the morning of the eighth day of our trek, everyone was ready to go home. We made our way quickly down to the village of Sundarjal, and some of us took a last swim in an ice-cold stream just above a green reservoir used by the city of Katmandu.

I had to admit that I was glad to be back, but exhilarated with a sense of accomplishment at having trekked through part of the Himalayas and seen rare and spectacular sights. After living in south Asia for five months, however, I have rediscovered the cliché of countless travelers. The adventures here are many. It can be an adventure to go to the local market. But almost every journey becomes a basic exercise in self-discovery.

I have just bought a new pair of hiking boots and am ready to try trekking again.

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AUSTRIA

CONCERT — Aug. 23: European Youth Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Jessye Norman soprano (Mahler).
BREGENZ Festival (tel: 22.81.10).
BALLETT — Aug. 18 and 20: Marseill National Ballet, "Die Fledermaus" (Petit, J. Strauss).
OPERA — Aug. 17, 19, 21, 22: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECITAL — Aug. 22: Keiko Aio piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 — Looking Ahead to 2000."
To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: the greatest names of the Viennese in-depth."
Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).

DENMARK

CONCERT — Copenhagen, Hellingradshuset (tel: 14.04.52).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Charlottenborg Painters."

ENGLAND

CONCERT — Aug. 23: London Symphony Orchestra, Howard Shelley conductor, piano (Mozart, Salieri).
BBC Proms Concert Orchestra, Fazil Saygül conductor (Mozart, J. Strauss).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Painting 1880-1930."
Aug. 22: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor, Emma Kirkby soprano, Margaret Cleale alto (Handel's "Messiah," Mozart version).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Fitzwilliam." "Palermo," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."

LONDON

CONCERT — Aug. 23: London Symphony Orchestra, Howard Shelley conductor, piano (Mozart, Salieri).
BBC Proms Concert Orchestra, Fazil Saygül conductor (Mozart, J. Strauss).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 30: "Paintings 1880-1930."
Aug. 22: Academy of Ancient Music, Christopher Hogwood conductor, Emma Kirkby soprano, Margaret Cleale alto (Handel's "Messiah," Mozart version).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Fitzwilliam." "Palermo," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "IX Century French Portraits."
NICE, Gallery of Contemporary Art (tel: 62.37.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Tour Bonaparte."
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."

PITTSBURGH

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1985 EUROPEAN TOUR
The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Lorin Maazel, will tour the major European festivals through September 7. The 17 concert tour will be performed in 11 cities and will include:

CONCERTS — National Concert Hall, Dublin, Ireland (tel: 71.15.33).
Aug. 17 and 18: Lorin Maazel conductor (Berlioz, Dvorak, Stravinsky).
The Usher Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland (tel: 22.11.55).
Aug. 21 and 22: Lorin Maazel conductor (Bartok, Mendelssohn).
Royal Albert Hall, London, England (tel: 927.42.96).
Aug. 23 and 24: Lorin Maazel conductor (Berlioz, Schumann).
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 72.99.52).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "217th Summer Exhibition."
The Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 59.2.61.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."
To September 1: "English Caricature 1620 to the Present."
To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey Through Time."
Aug. 14-Oct. 6: "Julia Margaret Cameron 1851-1979."
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Four Centuries of Ballet in Paris."
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 37.21.15).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: "The Big Boulevard of Paris."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 72.36.17).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."
Musée de Cluny (tel: 274.22.22).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Rome-Archaeology and Urban Projects."
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).



Alicia de Larrocha
tor, Alicia de Larrocha piano (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
Musée Musical de Paris (Château, Paris, France) (tel: 261.19.83).
Sept. 7: Lorin Maazel conductor (Bartok, Mozart).
Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
Sept. 5: Zdenek Macal conductor (Mahler).

For further information telephone in U.S.A.: (412) 392.48.35.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 74.45.03).
THEATER — To Aug. 19: "All the Way Back" (Farrell).
Gate Theater (tel: 74.40.45).
THEATER — Through August: "Bilbo's Spirit" (Ned Ward).
National Concert Hall (tel: 71.15.33).
CONCERT — Aug. 23: RTE Concert Orchestra, Iain Sutherland conductor, Marilyn Hill-Smith soprano.
National Gallery (tel: 60.85.33).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 24: "Music in Painting."

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 74.45.03).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "French Biblical History." The Netherlands.
Maison Desretes (tel: 22.61.54).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Des cartes et The Netherlands." Nieuwe Kerk (tel: 23.64.32).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 20: "Out and About in Amsterdam: From the Fairgrounds to the Theater." 1780-1810. To Aug. 20: "Anarchism in France and The Netherlands." Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt's Drawings." Rijksmuseum (tel: 24.76.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Electronic Route to Being Your Own Travel Agent

by Roger Collis

IT'S half past midnight in Amsterdam. After a business dinner you find a telex from Burnt Plains (nothing scary this time) asking you to attend a meeting in Zurich in the morning instead of flying direct to London as you had planned. Not much hope of raising airport reservations at this time of night, so you hook up your Banana PC to the telephone — either by modem or acoustic coupler — and make a local call that puts you on line to your friendly electronic airline guide.

After entering your ID you call up a menu of flights around a time you want to travel. Yes, there are seats on the first plane out — KLM at 9:30 — so you book a business-class seat and tell the computer that you'll pick up the ticket at the airport and pay with corporate plastic. (As an experienced traveler you know it is often cheaper to buy a new ticket locally and cash in the unused coupons when you get home). Alternatively, if you had been concerned with cost rather than convenience, you could first have called up a menu of fares along with restrictions that apply, and then matched them with fares available on a particular flight. You could also have booked a hotel and a rental car in Zurich.

This scenario is not entirely futuristic. Electronic guides with this kind of capability, and accessible to the individual traveler, are rapidly being developed by the two companies that dominate the world airline timetable publishing business: the British-based ABC Travel Guides — a subsidiary of the Reed paper group, and the U.S.-based Official Airline Guides (OAG) — part of Dun & Bradstreet, the world's largest business information company.

So far, ABC Electronic and OAG Electronic Edition provide access only to fares and schedules; access to seat availability and the ability to make reservations is limited to airline systems, as a rule only accessible to travel agents or major corporations. There are exceptions; for example U.S. travelers can make reservations themselves through TWA's Travelsuper, available through CompuServe. In Britain, you can make reservation requests to four airlines (TWA, Pan Am, Finnair and Qantas) through Prestel, British Telecom's public viewdata system. OAG says it will have a reservation capability in the United States for certain airlines "toward the end of this year."

ABC and OAG printed and electronic guides are a valuable tool for the business traveler because, unlike the airlines' own computer booking systems, they provide impartial information. Airlines, on the other hand, invariably first show you their own direct flights, then the airlines with which they have pool and other commercial arrangements and the connections that give them the best IATA "pro-rat," that is, the most money for the segment.

Says Mike Mullany, director of electronic marketing at OAG in London: "If you ask an airline for a flight on a day they don't fly, they'll suggest the day before or the day after. Some will only show competitor flights as a last resort or may not at all. Or they may offer a devious routing based on a segment which is under capacity." According to John Marchant, marketing services manager of ABC, "A number of airlines have said to me that they don't want people to have access to an unbiased system: they want people to call them up."

Many travelers aren't aware when they go into a travel agency that they may be offered biased information from whichever airline reservation system they are working with, or that the agency may favor a particular airline because it gets an override commission as an incentive to deliver more sales.

So it is important to be able to control your own travel arrangements. According to

Tony Clarke, London-based area director of OAG, 70 percent of business travelers in Britain are doing just this. A recent survey by the International Airline Passengers Association, a frequent fliers organization with more than 100,000 members worldwide, 40.5 percent of Americans use a flight guide compared with 32 percent who consult a travel agent and 11.3 percent who use an airline brochure. Outside the United States, 36.9 percent of business travelers choose a flight after consultation with their travel agent and 25 percent after referring to a flight guide.

Both ABC and OAG have published airline timetables and fare guides for several decades. They each have worldwide editions, massive tomes that are updated twice a month (OAG publishes a separate North American edition as well) and monthly pocket guides for the individual on the move. ABC has two pocket guides: Europe-Middle East, which contains air and rail schedules and connections to key U.S. and Far East gateways, published in conjunction with

Computer guides offer unbiased information

American Express, and an Asian edition. OAG has three pocket guides, Europe-Middle East, Pacific and North America.

Although ABC and OAG are directly competitive, they tend to be complementary in some respects: most people say that OAG is best for North America, while ABC has the edge in Europe. This was the conclusion of a major European airline that found discrepancies in the two guides' published schedules.

Useful as they are, neither ABC nor OAG hard-copy guides can keep up to date with the stream of new schedules and fares resulting from deregulation in North America and elsewhere; hence the electronic editions. OAG started in May 1983 and ABC in the last quarter of 1984. Both companies are gradually extending the scope of information. OAG's main gap at the moment is fares between Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central America and the Caribbean. According to Mullany, OAG takes into account every month 125,000 schedule changes (an increase of 30 percent so far this year) and 1.14 million fare changes from a total of 700 airlines. Schedules are updated weekly and fares daily. Airlines themselves can make direct changes to their own data base in the ABC and OAG computers.

Both electronic systems are comparable in content and form and are user friendly. You tell the computer where you are, where you want to go and roughly at what time. You can either target a specific flight, or series of connections, and view the fare alternatives or target a specific fare then view the flights that offer that fare.

The main difference is that whereas ABC electronic is now available only via the public viewdata systems in Britain, West Germany and France and Traviscom Executive in Britain, OAG can now be accessed in the United States and Europe with a local call via any telephone-linked word processor or computer. Both systems are expanding fast. In November OAG plans to add a reservation facility for 30,000 hotels (17,000 in the United States). Airlines, however, are understandably wary about allowing a traveler direct access to their reservation system. Every business traveler would become a putative hacker. Imagine being able to hook up your PC and fill a 747 of your least favorite airline with John Does.

TRAVEL

Rolling With Europe's New Rail Technology

by Paul Hofmann

THE first-class railroad ticket from Zurich to Rome was exactly 150 Swiss francs, which at the day's exchange rate worked out to \$58.14. The one-way economy air fare between the two cities would have been \$200.76. Had I rented a car, the trip, what with expensive European gasoline and the tolls, would have also cost considerably more than what I paid at the Hauptbahnhof, that 114-year-old monument to the railroad age.

Money, though, wasn't the only reason I preferred the train. I had just arrived from the United States, where I had been following the debate about the fate of Amtrak.

The trip to Rome was relaxing and pleasant. New concepts and new technology in European railroading are enabling trains to compete with the overpriced air services on the Continent (trans-Atlantic air fares are comparatively lower) and with cars and buses that must travel on roads increasingly clogged with huge trucks.

Taking the 7:04 A.M. from Zurich to Milan and changing trains there, I would arrive in Rome at 5:45 P.M. if I paid a supplement of about \$15, or at 10:50 P.M. without supplement and with time to stretch my legs in Milan.

However, since I wasn't in any particular hurry, I caught the 1:04 P.M. in Zurich. There were also trains at 9:04, 10:04, and 11:04 A.M. and at 2:04, 3:04, 4:04 and 9:04 P.M. that would all have taken me to Milan, with transfers or directly, to Rome.

This pattern of regularly spaced departure times of trains between major cities on the Continent — across national frontiers — and in Britain is characteristic of European railroad services. Just as there is a train from Grand Central Terminal in New York to Stamford, Connecticut, say, at five minutes after the hour during nonrush hours, so is there an Inter-City train from Hamburg to Basel at 50 minutes after the hour, or from Brussels to Frankfurt at three minutes to the hour four times a day.

In addition to the crack TEEs and ICs, many thousands of other trains, a few still with steam locomotives, move on the European rail network daily — from locals to express to those that link Calais to the Balkans and Denmark to Italy.

Majestic Alpine scenery can be enjoyed from Switzerland's Bernina Express (St. Moritz-Tirano) and Glacier Express (St. Moritz-Zermatt), or from the Transalpin and similar trains linking Zurich with Salzburg and Vienna. Most railroads in Spain and Portugal have a wider gauge than the European standard. Trains in southern Europe, especially in second class, are usually more crowded than those in the rest of the Continent.

Coaches come either with compartments opening to the lateral corridor, or with passengers seated on both sides of a central aisle. There are small folding tables at windows. First-class coaches have a little more leg room than in second class.

Signboards in station concourses and the signs at gates and tracks frequently identify Inter-City trains with squarish IC logo. ICs are fast and make few stops. Passengers have to pay an extra charge on some of these trains, but those carrying Eurailpasses are exempt. Passengers with Eurailpasses do, however, have to pay supplements for berths on overnight trains, which generally are outside the IC system.

The increasingly close-knit Inter-City network, a Continent-wide long-distance commuter system, is about to supersede the elitist Trans-Euro Express (TEE) trains. On the TEE trains, composed only of new first-class coaches, one has to pay extra charges that may run up to almost 70 percent of the basic first-class fare; seats must be reserved in advance. These luxury trains, introduced in the 1960s are favored by officials of the European Community, executives and other expense-account travelers.

The latest advance in the Inter-City system is represented by the Trains à Grande Vitesse (TGV) whereby France has reassessed its lead in rail transportation. The TGVs now run between Paris, Lyons, the French Mediterranean coast, Geneva and Lausanne. The Paris-Lyons-Geneva TGV regularly runs at an average speed of 168 mph.

For me they did a lot of that. They also gave me a great emotional support base. Sonia would always tell me, "Dance, don't just go through the motions. Enjoy it because it's a lot of hard work and if you don't enjoy it, it's not worth it."

ARVOA and Sutowski, both of whom had distinguished dancing careers. Arvoa came to Birmingham nine years ago. The program they direct is a residential one, with about 80 students who take both their artistic and academic classes there. Being around their students for so many hours a day, said Arvoa, gives her a chance to develop unusual insight into them and to use that information to better direct their growth.

"You groom a dancer like you bring up a child," said Arvoa, a native of Bulgaria who danced with Royal Ballet in London and was a member of ABT in the 1950s. "You watch them, you talk to them and then you find a way to connect the parts."

One of the staples of the Alabama program is that the school performs several full-length ballets each year, in addition to students giving demonstrations at other schools around Birmingham. That exposure to "working on stage instead of in a studio," said Sutowski, gives their students a sense of comfort with themselves as performers that is unusual in dancers so young.

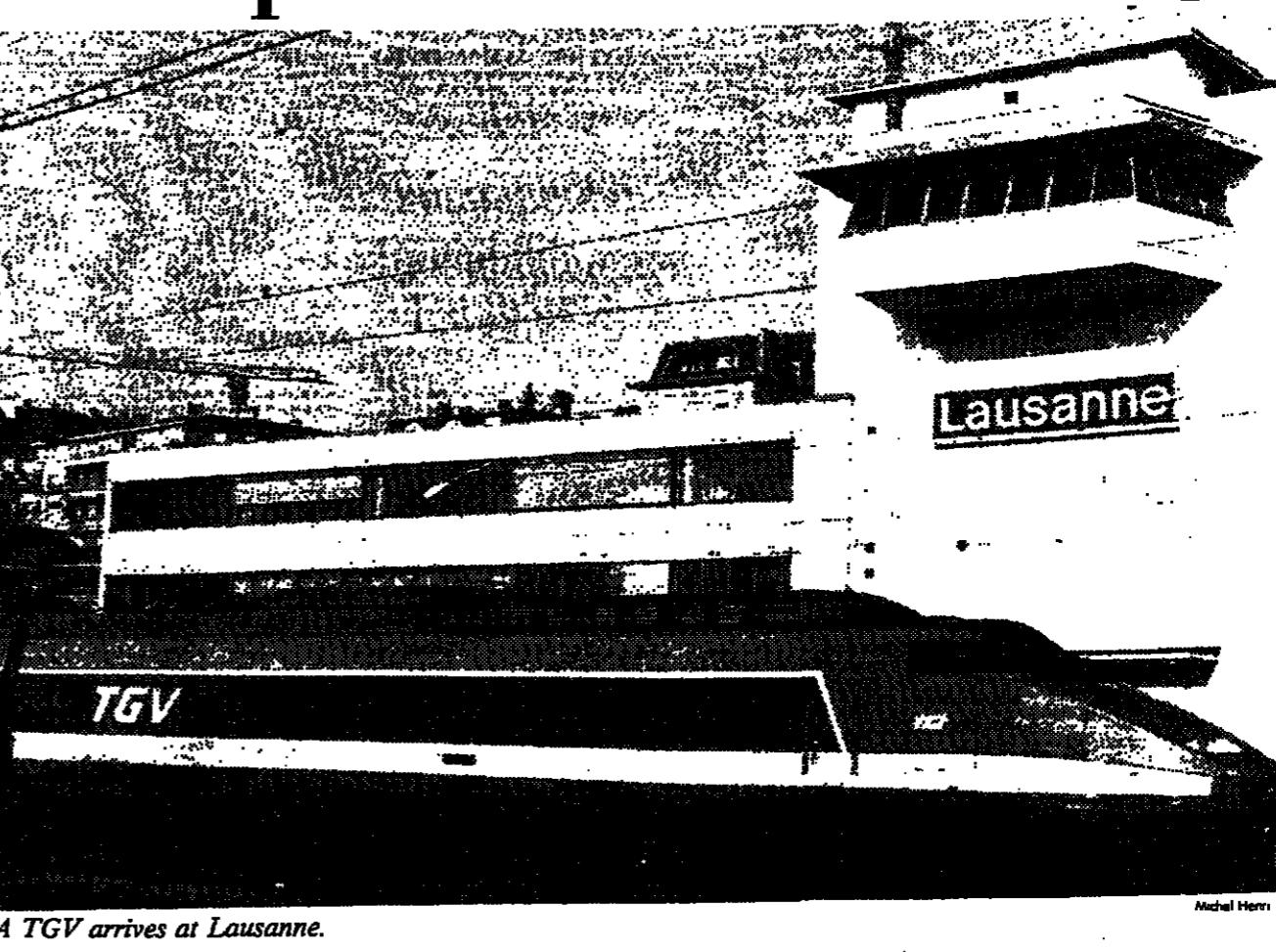
Arvoa said that people who hear of the success of their school often ask "Why Birmingham?" and her response is that she is interested in the Birmingham campus, they can "keep out of trouble and concentrate on what they are doing."

"There are not so many distractions as there are in New York," she said. "But of course once a dancer achieves a certain level, there are very few who would not rather be dancing in New York."

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THE business and women and conventioneers stay at \$170-a-night hotels and dine at pink-linen restaurants; they account for more than 80 percent of the rooms of members of the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C. The tourists who pay their own way, on the other hand, often stay in suburbs such as Silver Spring, Maryland, or with family, or come just for the day; they eat hot dogs and visit the free museums.

The two groups rarely meet; conventioneers peak in the spring and fall, and tourists converge on Washington in summer.



A TGV arrives at Lausanne.

Tracks and roadbeds are being modified on the Paris-Bordeaux and Paris-Frankfurt routes to expand the TGV services. Railroads in West Germany and some other European nations are also experimenting with new technologies that would permit greater speeds.

In addition to the crack TEEs and ICs, many thousands of other trains, a few still with steam locomotives, move on the European rail network daily — from locals to express to those that link Calais to the Balkans and Denmark to Italy.

Trains with equipment, sometimes dated, from the railroad companies of the various countries through which they run. The train, which had left Amsterdam the night before, and picked up additional coaches in West Germany, was supposed to arrive at 10:20 A.M. in Lugano and depart four minutes later. It did.

At Chiasso, near the Italian-Swiss border, a civilian with an official badge in his lapel walked through the corridor of our coach, glancing into every compartment and saying from time to time "Swiss customs" in Italian and German, without breaking his stride. There was no Italian passport or customs control at all.

Milan, where we arrived at noon, is one of Europe's major railroad hubs. The Holland-Italy Express stops there for an hour as it sheds a few Venice-bound coaches while some others are hitched on. Our coach was shunted from one track to the other, and passengers got out to sip an espresso.

Milano Centrale, the huge terminal complex that scatters call Stazione Aida (likewise its bombastic architecture to Verdi's emblematic opera), is a good place for train watchers.

They can see there the Simplon Express, one of the impoverished heirs to the fabled Orient Express, which used to run between Paris and Istanbul. The Simplon Express connects Paris with Belgrade by way of Milan and Venice, and is now often filled with Turkish and Yugoslav migrant workers and their families.

As the Holland-Italy Express was crossing the plains of the Po Valley I went to the buffet car that had been added in Milan. All compartments of the three second-class coaches through which I had to walk were fairly crowded.

The cafeteria-style buffet car offered pre-cooked and reheated pasta and veal stew with vegetables (at around \$4 a plastic-covered container), ham, sausage, cheeses, other snacks, fruit, beer, small bottles of wine, soft drinks and, of course, espresso. Self-service cars are becoming the norm on

the entire Italian railroad network. More and more travelers pack their own picnic bags for the journey, and buy only cold drinks or coffee on the train.

In Bologna uniformed policemen boarded the Holland-Italy Express, and peered into each compartment, seeking out luggage that might look suspicious. This is routine since 15 people were killed and 180 injured in a train tunnel between Florence and Bologna when a bomb, planted by unidentified terrorists, went off just before Christmas.

In Florence many travelers from northern Europe left the train and other people took their place. In Arezzo an elderly couple joined me in my compartment and genially insisted that I taste the Chianti they had brought with them in a straw-covered flask. We were all quite merry when the train arrived in Rome's Termini Station shortly after 7 P.M., a few minutes behind schedule.

Many long-distance night trains in Europe carry coaches with rather Spartan berths (couchettes) and sleepers, which are more comfortable. A journey in an individual sleeper compartment, comparable to a roomette in a train in the United States, may cost as much as a business-class flight. There are also sleeper compartments with two and with three berths.

While daytime Inter-City travel is now a rail tourist's best bet in Europe, I myself have a soft spot for slow trains in scenic regions. A personal favorite is the route from Foligno in Umbria to Terontola-Cortona in Tuscany. The 50-mile voyage takes an hour and a half, and the second-class coaches may be of the archaic type with four passengers abreast on a wooden bench. But the vistas from the windows are magnificent: olive groves and vineyards, the hill towns of Spello and Assisi, the city of Perugia and Lake Trasimene, where Hannibal triumphed more than 2,200 years ago.

Paul Hofmann, a former correspondent of The New York Times, is the winner of the 1985 City of Rome International Journalism Prize. He wrote this article for The Times.

Dancers *Continued from page 7*

Ryan, who joined in 1981; Bonnie Moore, who joined in 1984 and Susan Jones, who is now the company's rehearsal, but who danced with ABT from 1971 to 1978.

Jones, Tchernkassy and McKenzie studied under Day in the days when the school, which she founded with Lisa Gardiner, a former dancer and teacher with the Anna Pavlova Company, included a full-time academic program. Another of her students at that time was Virginia Johnson, now a principal dancer with Dance Theater of Harlem. The scholastic portion of the program, begun in 1962, included music appreciation and dance history courses, but was forced to close in 1977 because of insufficient funds.

Day no longer has the advantage of that holistic approach, yet she continues to develop the gifts of her young dancers. In 1981, as a 17-year-old, McKernan became the first American to win a gold medal at the Moscow International Ballet Competition and Bonnie Moore took top honors the following year in the Prix de Lausanne.

"It boils down to having a certain kind of eye for choosing which pupils to work on," said Day, whose school has about 600 students, 60 of whom she considers "serious dancers." "But to be a good teacher, the most important thing I can say is that you have to think of the other person, the young student, and you have to get satisfaction out of seeing his or her development as a dancer."

Situated in the heart of Lincoln Center and New York City's cultural world, the School of American Ballet consistently draws high-caliber students. Although the school is an arm of New York City Ballet, and is the primary source of dancers for that

company, its students have also gravitated across Lincoln Plaza to the Metropolitan Opera House and ABT.

Fernando Bujones, who became a member of ABT in 1972, studied at SAB, as did Elaine Kudo, who joined the company in 1975, Victor Barbee, who joined in 1975, Lucentine Katerndall, a member since 1977 and Elizabeth Carr, who has been with the company since 1980.

There is no set way to audition for Ballet Theater, since the company does not hold open auditions. Dancers sometimes are invited to join the company after Baryshnikov spots someone he considers talented in a regional company. Occasionally, a dancer like McKernan or Moore is solicited by the company after exceptional showings at competitions. The usual audition course is for a dancer to ask or be invited to take a class with the company, and for Baryshnikov to observe his or her technique then.

Some of the dancers who studied at School of American Ballet said that when they joined ABT, they had to adjust their training from the neoclassical style espoused by George Balanchine, who directed the school until his death last year, to the classical style favored by ABT.

"The change was a little difficult," said Elizabeth Carr, who studied at the school for five years, was a member of a Balanchine-oriented company in Europe for three years, then joined ABT in 1980.

"I would never be where I am without Sonia and Thor," said Kathleen Moore, who attended the Alabama School of Fine Arts for four years and has been a member of ABT's corps de ballet since 1982. "They didn't only train me physically, and believe

Reagan Cutouts and Conventioneers: Tourism Is Booming in Washington

by Sandra Salmans

WASHINGTON — Just down the street from the White House, President Ronald Reagan is posing for a photograph with a troop of Boy Scouts from Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Turn the corner, and he is narrowly avoiding a tourist's clenched fist. All told, seven life-size cardboard cutouts of the president have popped up around town, and tourists are invited to pose with them for \$5 a photograph ("Use own camera, \$2").

It isn't much money. But as one cutout concessionaire said, "It's enough to make a living."

And it adds up. Last year, 17.2 million visitors who stayed at hotels here last year ate at restaurants, took tour buses and posed with real and ersatz Reagans, contributed \$1 billion to the capital's economy and generated 45,000 jobs making travel and tourism the second biggest industry here, after the federal government, and making the city one of the nation's great tourist and travel centers.

By comparison, roughly the same number of visitors generated \$2.4 billion in New York, also one of the country's great tourist and travel centers, confirming that it is a more expensive place to visit. Predictably, too, the international makeup was different. Fewer than 1 million of the visitors to Washington came from overseas, while New York played host to more than two million foreign visitors. With the strong dollar, that difference helps explain why Washington's tourism has surged this summer while New York's has suffered a slight decline.

To economists, travelers divide into two important categories — expense-account and other — and the dichotomy may be greater in the nation's capital than elsewhere.

The businessmen and women and conventioneers stay at \$170-a-night hotels and dine at pink-linen restaurants; they account for more than 80 percent of the rooms of members of the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C. The tourists who pay their own way, on the other hand, often stay in suburbs such as Silver Spring, Maryland, or

Airline Group Offers to Buy TWA's Reservation System

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

NEW YORK — A group of 24 airlines, including Texas Air, Air Core's majority-owned Continental Airlines, said Thursday that it has offered to buy the reservations system owned and operated by Trans World Airlines.

The airline group, called the Neutral Industry Booking System Interest Group, said it was ready to enter the final stages of negotiations with TWA for the purchase of the Pan American System.

TWA has urged TWA to give it an option to buy the Pan system in an effort to make TWA more attractive to Carl C. Icahn, the New York investor who holds 45.4 percent of the New York-based carrier.

That is one of Texas Air's proposals to TWA designed to dilute Mr. Icahn's share in TWA. TWA's board has taken the Texas Air proposals under advisement and advisors for both airlines are discussing them.

TWA has granted Texas Air an option to buy 6.4 million shares at \$19.625 a share that would increase the common stock outstanding to 42.2 million and reduce Mr. Icahn's percentage to 37.9 percent.

Analysts said that such steps would make Mr. Icahn reluctant to buy more shares, since he would end up taking control of a shell of a company, with Texas Air holding options on the airline's most valuable assets.

The airline group said it sent a letter Thursday supporting its offer to TWA's chairman, C.E. Meyer.

Edward Gehrmann, TWA's vice president for sales, said that TWA had discussed joint ventures with the airline group, but "We have never indicated our willingness to sell" the reservation system.

"We don't view it as a bundle of goods that one sells," he said of the system. "It's an integral part of TWA's structure as an airline."

Bruce Cunningham, a spokesman for the airline group, said that TWA officials made a presentation on the system to the group in mid-July — a month after TWA agreed to merge with Texas Air.

The airline group, which uses the name NIBSIG, said it was formed June 20.

Congress, Like Prosecutors, Has Trouble Fixing Blame at Hutton

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department is beginning to say we told you so.

For almost three months, congressional investigators have been digging into wrongdoing by E.F. Hutton & Co. and into the Justice Department's decision to permit the securities firm to plead guilty to defrauding more than 400 banks of millions of dollars without at the

NEWS ANALYSIS

same time indicting a single Hutton executive. That decision aroused wide accusations of undue leniency.

The subcommittee on crime of the House Judiciary Committee has subpoenaed tens of thousands of documents and conducted three days of hearings. It has found new documents showing that top Hutton executives were aware that the firm systematically overdrafted its bank accounts, and applauded the

practice.

But by all accounts, the congressional investigators have yet to turn up unmistakable evidence that people at the very top of E.F. Hutton promoted practices that ethical or not, they knew violated federal law.

The Justice Department agrees.

"The new documents add new facts that would have been considered," said Albert Murray, the department's chief prosecutor in the case.

"But that does not mean the outcome of the case would have been any different."

Mr. Murray and other department officials contend that the score of new Hutton documents brought to light do not provide reason to open a new inquiry on such grounds as obstruction of justice or perjury.

William J. Hughes, the Democrat from New Jersey who is chairman of the subcommittee on crime and was one of those who questioned the Justice Department's actions, said this week: "The documents have cumulatively pointed very directly to the extent of knowledge that existed among the top managers of the company, but we are not prepared to say that the illegal scheme started in the board room."

The picture of Hutton at work was a flattering one. Regional and branch managers appeared to be

pressured into sharp practices, now conceded to be illegal. Approval flowed to branches that profited handsomely from overdrafting, while those that did not were reprimanded. According to investigators, warning signals abounded that some branches were earning excessive profits from overdrafting and that should have alerted the top managers to possible abuses.

The Justice Department has concluded that the Hutton outcome was an achievement because the guilty plea provided a precedent broadening the reach of criminal law. Before the plea, the prosecutors said, certain overdrafting practices were not clearly illegal, and thus convictions of individuals in court would have been almost impossible to obtain.

Mr. Murray, the chief prosecutor, said that for top Hutton officials to be convicted, a jury would have to find that they knew such practices were distinctly illegal.

Members of the congressional subcommittee dispute that contention. They argue that a person does not have to be violating the law to be convicted of a crime. But Mr. Murray maintains that the lack of legal precedent in overdrafting makes that contention tenuous.

"Before May 2, when the guilty plea was entered, there was no defined line of illegality," he said. "Now there is a line you can step over where you cannot say, 'I didn't know.' If you now intentionally create float in the banking system, then you may be prosecuted corporately and individually for a scheme to defraud."

In order to get a corporate guilty plea, the Justice Department granted immunity from prosecution to some middle-level Hutton executives who otherwise might have been indicted.

"After granting all kinds of middle-level executives immunity, the Justice Department found there was no one higher up to prosecute," said one attorney familiar with the case.

INVITATION OF TENDERS

The "Société Burkinafabe des Fibres Textiles - SOFITEK" Po Box 147 BOBO-DIOULASSO, is starting an invitation of tenders for the furniture of fertilizers in 2 lots, i.e.:

Lot 1: 20,000 tons of NPKSB fertilizers

Lot 2: 5,000 tons of urea.

DELIVERY PLACE:

Either C & F liner terms ABIDJAN (Ivory Coast) or on wagon and/or truck ABIDJAN (Ivory Coast) or on wagon and/or truck BOBO-DIOULASSO or on truck OUAGADOUGOU

DELIVERY TIME:

Before April 15, 1986

PARTICIPATION:

The competition is opened up to all the suppliers of a country member of the BIRD, AID or of SWITZERLAND or of TAIWAN.

OFFERS:

The offers, in French language, must reach either the SOFITEK, Po Box 147 BOBO-DIOULASSO or C.F.D.T. 13, rue de Moncada 75008 PARIS before September 13, 1985 on 18 o'clock, time allowed.

DOSSIERS OF INVITATION OF TENDERS

The dossiers can be obtained from: Regional Management of SOFITEK, Po Box 1650 OUAGADOUGOU or SOFITEK, Po Box 147 BOBO-DIOULASSO or C.F.D.T. 13, rue de Moncada, 75008 PARIS on payment of the sum of CFA F. 20,000 (or FF. 400).

The Fiscal Agent

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg

Greyhound Corp. To Scale Down Ailing Bus Unit

The Associated Press

PHOENIX, Arizona — Greyhound Line announced Thursday that it will abolish 400 management jobs and lay off 1,500 workers to reflect the declining number of travelers using intercity buses.

Also included are Northwest Airlines, Ozark Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Pacific Southwest Airlines, Piedmont Airlines, Qantas Airways, Republic Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Republic USA, Varig and Western Airlines.

(Reuters, NYT)

Control Data Says It Plans to Sell Most of ETA Stake

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Control Data has said that it was seeking to sell a majority share of its super-computer-manufacturing subsidiary in what analysts called an apparent effort to stem a deepening financial crisis at the company.

The statement Wednesday followed industry reports that Control Data was seeking a buyer for the entire ETA Systems unit. Richard C. Reid, a Control Data spokesman, said that "for some time" the company has sought to reduce its interest in ETA to 40 percent from 98 percent. But he said that "we have no plans to sell our entire holding."

Some analysts question whether the company is prepared to sell all of its interest in ETA. Disposing of that unit would strip Control Data of virtually all of its leading-edge technology.

ETA Systems, set up as an entrepreneurial start-up company by the Minneapolis-based Control Data two years ago, is the second-largest supercomputer maker in the United States, behind Cray Research Inc., also of Minneapolis.

Industry experts say that the need to find an investor or buyer for ETA is growing because Control Data is unable to provide ETA with the capital needed to keep pace with Cray's enormous research and development effort.

COMPANY NOTES

Allianz Lebensversicherungs AG, Stuttgart-based insurer, said the value of new business fell in the first half to 5.7 billion Deutsche marks (about \$2 billion) from 6 billion a year earlier. It said it expects business for the full year to match 1984's 12.55 billion DM.

Bear, Stearns & Co., a Wall Street brokerage partnership, said it has decided to make its first public offering of stock and debt securities. The firm said it may sell about 15 percent to 20 percent of its equity to the public.

BMW said it expects to produce and sell more cars this year than in 1984. The company said it produced 40.1 percent more motorcycles and 19.1 percent more cars in

Plessey's Profit for Quarter Fell 6.7% to £39.2 Million

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Plessey Co. reported Thursday that its pretax profit slipped 6.7 percent in the fiscal first quarter ended June 28, largely reflecting lower returns from its telecommunications equipment business.

The electronics company said pretax profit was £39.2 million (\$54.4 million), down from £42 million a year earlier. Net profit, declined 11.4 percent to £22.5 million, or 3.05 pence a share, from £25.4 million, or 3.46 pence a share.

Sales, however, climbed 9.2 percent to £333.2 million from £305.2 million.

The results were in line with Plessey's forecast. Shares in the company closed on the London Stock Exchange at 154 pence, up from 143 pence Wednesday but far below the high of 212 pence early this year.

The company is being squeezed by tougher bargaining from its biggest customer, British Telecommunications PLC; by heavy product-development costs and by sluggish sales of military-communications equipment in the Middle East.

Plessey's Stromberg-Carlson unit, a U.S. maker of telecommunications equipment acquired in 1982

for £33 million, showed a loss of £3.8 million in the first quarter. That was more than the year-earlier loss of £2.9 million, but Peter Marshall, Plessey's finance director, said Stromberg's loss for the full year should be much smaller than last year's £20-million deficit.

Stromberg recently laid off about 100 of its 1,800 workers. Mr. Marshall conceded that Stromberg still had not won any big orders from the seven regional telephone companies that dominate the U.S. market. The unit continues to rely on sales to smaller phone companies.

Along with Rockwell International Corp. and ITT Corp., Plessey is bidding for a contract valued at around \$4 billion to supply the U.S. Army with a battlefield communications system. The other bidder is a partnership of GTE Corp. and Thomson-CSF of France. Mr. Marshall said it could be several months before the U.S. government awards the contract.

Despite the worldwide slump in semiconductor sales, Plessey's operating profit from microelectronics and components slipped just 9 percent to £4.3 million. Mr. Marshall noted that the company specializes in custom-made microchips rather than the mass-produced varieties.

Group for work on its Harcourt House project.

Kaufman & Broad Holdings of Australia said it will take a 20-percent share in an onshore oil exploration contract on China's Hainan Island. Terms and value of the accord were not disclosed.

Guinness PLC said it has acquired an additional 955,000 ordinary shares of Arthur Bell & Sons PLC. Guinness said its latest purchase raises its holdings in the Scotch whisky distiller to 17.15 million shares, or 12.97 percent of total outstanding.

Hongkong Land Co. said it awarded a contract valued at 23.6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$3.02 million) to Bathy Soletanche

from bank accounts that were made late in the day. Mr. Morley recommended that each branch estimate this amount and "add the late deposit estimate to your daily draw down calculations."

Mr. Morley sent a copy of the memo to Mr. Lynch, who was then chief financial officer. The return comment read, "Good memo — if I were a manager I would double the estimate, Tom."

It was the clearest indication so far that Mr. Lynch was aware of the aggressive overdrafting practices. Mr. Lynch has declined to comment.

"But the Lynch document in and of itself does not reveal a crime," said Mr. Murray, the Justice Department's chief investigator in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The key offense to which Hutton pleaded guilty in the criminal information on May 2 was a scheme to defraud its bank by creating large amounts of float out of bank funds without their knowledge or consent. Float is uncollected money in transit from one bank to another and the vast amounts generated by the Hutton scheme — said to be as much as \$70 million a day — had no relation to the firm's normal or expected profits.

Mr. Ball said he did not remember the memo.

Another document involved Hutton's current vice chairman, Thomas J. Lynch. In March 1981, Thomas P. Morley, Hutton's cash manager, drafted a memo to regional vice presidents detailing the practice of drawing down deposits

from bank accounts that were made late in the day. Mr. Morley recommended that each branch estimate this amount and "add the late deposit estimate to your daily draw down calculations."

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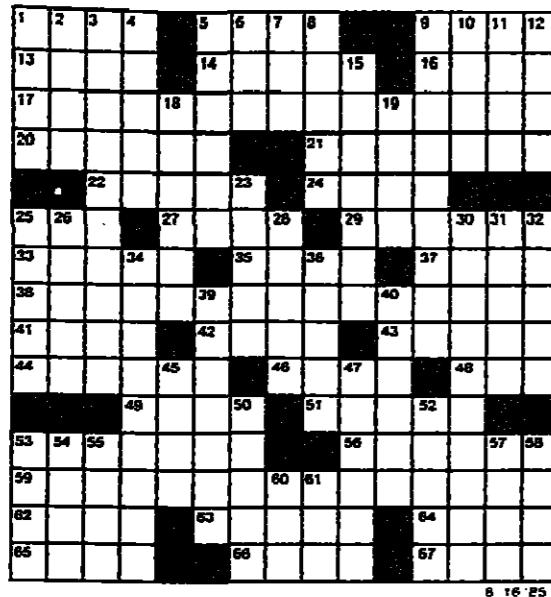
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ACROSS

- 1 Ebb
- 5 Thick, flat piece
- 7 Plover
- 13 Attention getter
- 14 Obsession
- 16 Beehive State
- 17 Hope / Crushy / Lamour
- 18 Vein of mineral
- 21 This has horns
- 22 Feeds the kitty
- 24 Slammer
- 25 Fitting
- 27 ... encourage the — J.F.K.
- 29 Influence
- 33 "The Merry Widow" composer
- 35 Latin I word
- 37 Concerning
- 38 Lean-directed film
- 41 Plates in a galley
- 42 Monk's room
- 43 Abounds
- 44 Last
- 46 Switch
- 48 Simian
- 49 Col. mil. group
- 51 Bart or Belle
- 53 Neighbor of Brazil

DOWN

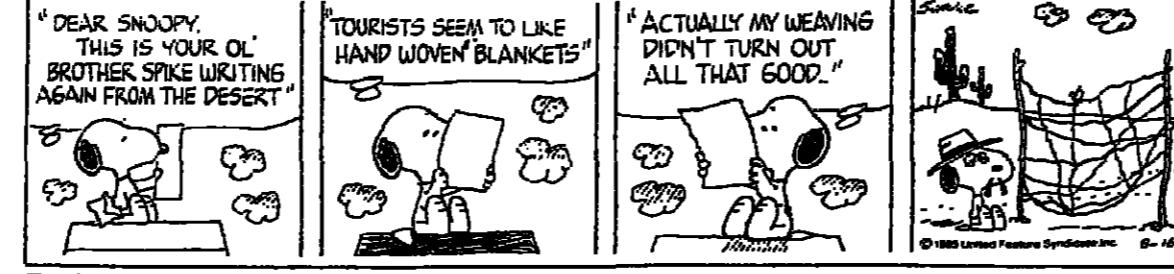
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- 2 "Cat on Tin Roof"
- 3 Close by
- 4 German naval base in W.W. II
- 5 Stag party
- 6 Article in a Spanish newspaper
- 7 Cuckoo
- 8 Ties
- 9 Overniece
- 10 Jot
- 11 Sympathetic
- 12 Type of butter
- 13 Musical direction
- 14 "Legion"
- 15 "Pinch"
- 16 "Rib"
- 17 "Rising"
- 18 "S.A.F."
- 19 "ICBM"
- 20 "Phonograph recording disk
- 21 "Cornell's town"
- 22 "Debauchee"
- 23 "Less fresh
- 24 "Saculic structures"
- 25 "Street show"
- 26 "E.C.A.'s alma mater"
- 27 "Abbs, on some maps"
- 28 "He wrote 'The Angry Hills'"
- 29 "Galeazzo Ciano's wife"
- 30 "Kipling's 'The Legion'"
- 31 "Phone
- 32 "Rope"
- 33 "Rising"
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- 66 "S.A.F."
- 67 "ICBM"

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DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAWLD

HEGIT

TICPED

ASANUE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: **DISGRUNTLED**

Yesterday's Jumble: GUIDE SANDY NINETY FLURRY

Answer: "What the unhappy pig was —"

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 4: Slightly cloudy, FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy, Temp. 26 (79)-30 (83)-32 (91)-34 (94), NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 21-24 (68-75), PARIS: Showers, Temp. 23-25 (77)-31 (85)-33 (91)-35 (95), LIMA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 23-24 (77)-28 (81)-30 (85)-31 (91)-33 (95), HONG KONG: Rain, Temp. 26-28 (79)-30 (83)-32 (91)-34 (95), MELBOURNE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 26-28 (79)-30 (83)-32 (91)-34 (95), SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 28-31 (82)-34 (92)-37 (97), TOKYO: Fair, Temp. 32-36 (91)-77 (95).

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 15

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

London

Toronto

Stockholm

Sydney

Tokyo

Zurich

Hong Kong

Paris

<h

SPORTS

The Arbitration Game And Its 100% Solution

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tim Lollar earned \$50,000 one year, \$300,000 the next. Tony Pena went from \$72,500 to \$365,000. Fernando Valenzuela increased his income from \$350,000 one year to \$1 million the next.

Lollar, Pena and Valenzuela are exhibits A, B and C in the owners' case for wanting a 100 percent cap on increases players could gain in salary arbitration. They also are exhibits A, B and C in the players' argument against allowing the owners to impose that cap.

The players, of course, won that particular dispute, which is why they now are running baselines again instead of walking picket lines.

A study of salary-arbitration cases in recent years shows clearly why the owners wanted to establish the maximum increase and equally clearly why the players opposed their effort. There is money to be made in arbitration, and there is money to be lost.

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Here, from the last three years of baseball's salary arbitration, are the players who gained increases of more than 100 percent.

Player	Previous salary	New salary	Amount over 100%	Player	Previous salary	New salary	Amount over 100%
1983				1984			
Tim Lollar	\$50,000	\$300,000	\$200,000	George Frazier	125,000	425,000	175,000
Rudy Law	37,500	220,000	145,000	Paul Householder	72,500	200,000	55,000
Tony Pena	72,500	365,000	220,000	Juan Bonilla	130,000	325,000	65,000
Mookie Wilson	90,000	325,000	145,000	1985			
Steve Howe	100,000	325,000	125,000	Dave Schmidt	115,000	344,000	114,000
Damaso Garcia	130,000	400,000	140,000	Mike Scioscia	165,000	436,000	105,000
Fernando Valenzuela	350,000	1,000,000	300,000	Doug Sisk	110,000	275,000	55,000
Bobby Castillo	65,000	185,000	55,000	David Palmer	162,500	375,000	50,000
Joe Price	85,000	210,000	40,000				
Doug Bair	200,000	450,000	50,000				
Dan Petry	175,000	390,000	40,000				
Pedro Guerrero	275,000	600,000	50,000				
Mario Soto	295,000	625,000	35,000				

1983

1984

1985

Lollar's leap from \$37,500 to \$220,000, a 487 percent raise; Pena's jump of 403 percent; Mookie Wilson's 261 percent (\$90,000 to \$225,000); Steve Howe's 225 percent (\$100,000 to \$225,000) and Damaso Garcia's 208 percent (\$130,000 to \$400,000). Then there was Valenzuela, whose pay rose "only" 186 percent but reached the \$1 million mark after he had earned \$350,000 in 1983.

In all 10 years of arbitration cases — the system was not used in 1976 and 1977 — the clubs have won 103 times, the players 86. But both sides know that when a player goes to arbitration, he virtually always wins. If he and his club negotiate a contract before the hearing, the salary more often than not winds up being closer to the figure the player submitted for arbitration. If his case is heard and he loses, he nevertheless wins because the club has probably submitted a higher figure than it wanted just to make its case a more likely winner.

In the last three years, 23 players, winners and losers, have emerged from arbitration with more than a 100 percent raise over their previous salary.

Lollar's salary soared 500 percent from 1983 to 1984. Rudy

agent. They had to have professional compensation so badly they forced the players to strike for 50 days. Before long, though, the owners realized the system was meaningless and, in the view of some, disastrous because a club that was not involved in the free-agent transaction wound up losing a player.

Now they have eliminated the procedure, remaining with only amateur draft picks as compensation, and the names of Joe Skinner, Danny Tartabull, Steve Mura, Tom Seaver, Tim Belcher, Donnie Moore, Tom Henke and Argenis Salazar are forever linked in trivia.

Remember, too, the names of Mike Armstrong, Jack Perconte, and Dave Wehrmeister. They were recalled from the minors just before the strike, all of their clubs not necessarily having good intentions.

Privately, in fact, sources on the Player Relations Committee say that if Armstrong files a grievance against the Yankees, for recalling him the day before the strike so they would not have to pay him on

for Floyd Bannister (White Sox); Mura (St. Louis), by the White Sox for Steve Kemp (Yankees); Seaver (Mets), by the White Sox for Dennis Lamp (Toronto); Belcher (Yankees), by Oakland for Tom Underwood (Baltimore); Moore (Astros), by Toronto for Cliff Johnson (Texas) and Salazar (Montreal), by St. Louis for Bruce Sutter (Atlanta).

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that if Armstrong files a grievance

against the Yankees, for recalling

him the day before the strike so

they would not have to pay him on

his \$325,000 salary, he very likely

would win it.

Wehrmeister already has been a

winner. He pitched two and one-

third scoreless innings of relief for

the White Sox in the first poststrike

game and emerged with his first

major league victory since 1978.

Perconte, a Seattle second base-

man, was sent to the minors earlier

in the season, one day short of the

three years of major league service

that would have required his ap-

proval to be sent to the minors

outright. The Mariners brought

him back the same day the Yankees

summoned Armstrong, presumably

to avoid paying him part of his

\$165,000 salary. However, that day

was the one Perconte needed to

give him the right to become a free

agent if the Mariners want to send

him down outright again.

Perconte is the only Dodger to

have a very good chance. The weather isn't so good

at the moment but I think we can cope with it."

We are as confident as we have ever been that we will make it," Branson said when "I think we have a very good chance. The weather isn't so good

at the moment but I think we can cope with it."

On the voyage the crew had encountered a fuel

leak that forced making an emergency refueling stop Wednesday, some engine trouble in rough

seas and, early in the journey, a change of course to

avoid colliding with a school of whales. (AP, UPI)

Navigator Dag Pike had decided by radiotele-

phone that the boat "has taken everything we have

thrown at it. The only weak link seems to be the

crew," which was exhausted.

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PEOPLE

Jackson Reportedly Buys Beatles Song Publisher

Michael Jackson has paid \$4 million to \$50 million for ATV Music, a British music publishing company that controls the copyrights to 40,000 songs, including most of the Beatles classics, the Los Angeles Times reports. Asked how the pop star would finance the transaction, a source close to Jackson said, "Out of pocket. It was probably one of the simplest financing deals in history." ATV controls songs by Little Richard, Partridge Family, the Pretenders and the Pointer Sisters in addition to 251 songs written by John Lennon and Paul McCartney between 1964 and 1970. It is believed that the only Lennon-McCartney songs not controlled by ATV are "Love Me Do" and "P.S. I Love You," held by McCartney's MPL Communications, and "Please Please Me" and "Ask Me Why," owned by Dick James Music Ltd. An executive whose music company tried to buy ATV said of the company's Beatles holdings, "About 80 of those songs are what we call real serious earners." Many of the songs are still being recorded by other artists. The acquisition would make Jackson one of the world's top 15 music publishers.

Nancy Kave for The Washington Post
Martha Coolidge: "Remember your own youth."

OBSERVER

A U. S. Rail Odyssey

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — That summer we took the boys out west by train. Easterners still said "out west" in those days when they meant Arizona, Utah, Colorado. Nowadays, when every place is the same place, old-timers who remember when the United States was many different places are probably the only people who find remote territory remarkable enough to be spoken of with the awe implicit in "out west."

Even then, you could fly there in the time it takes to drink a couple of soda pops and eat a bad meal, but the point of the trip was the train. It was obvious that it would soon be impossible to cross the country by train, and it seemed important for the children to experience that trip, because the children were going to be around well into the 21st century, and it would be good for the country to have a few old galoos — as they would then be — who could remember what the United States felt like when it was a vast continental land mass.

So we took a Pullman from Washington to Chicago. Two air-conditioned bedrooms with the dividing partition removed was luxury, compared to the Conestoga wagons in which the real old-timers made the trip in the genuine, authentic old days, as I must have told the boys somewhere in Harpers Ferry, since by that time I would have taken two martinis, thereby reaching the state where I have always enjoyed telling the young what soft lives they lead.

I let up on the boys about all this. Didn't tell them about the Mormons pulling those heavy carts behind them all the way from the Mississippi to the Great Salt Lake, or about grasshopper plagues, the cattle turned to ice by the blizzards, the leather hinges on sod shanties — O Pioneers! Children can get America into their bones if you move them across it not too fast and let them see and feel for themselves. You don't have to pound this kind of thing into a child; you let it take him by surprise.

Then the mountains. My god, the mountains! The beauty of them! Out on the horizon they are a vision of grandeur that, like the 50 billion stars over the Grand Canyon on a clear moonless night, makes a human realize how infinitesimally inconsequential a human must be.

I like to think that a child who has seen those stars and those mountains will ever after, surely without ever understanding why, understand that it is important to strive but absurd to strut.

After three days we left the train, in Albuquerque. Three days is a fast trip across the United States, except when compared to what the jets do, and what the jets do is wipe America out of your consciousness, out of your bones, marrow and blood.

In Albuquerque we rented a car and set out across the desert, and I made the boys listen to the Apache Lullaby on the radio. That was 20 years ago, just a few weeks before every place became the same place.

New York Times Service

Director Martha Coolidge: A Real Genius With Actors

By Paul Attanasio
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The term "woman director" has existed in the Hollywood thesaurus on the same page as "dancing elephant." But that's been changing, slowly, and one of the women changing is Martha Coolidge, whose new movie, "Real Genius,"

is set to open in movie theaters

on a distant planet: this strange, by

us mostly unexplored planet, Earth,

in the area called the United States.

on a vast prairie hardly less alien to

us than the surface of Jupiter, at a

speed that would have been incon-

ceivable to the old-timers with their

wagons, horses, slow-poke oxen.

□

gleaming white linen, heavy silverware, ice sinking in the glasses, real food odors coming from the kitchen, and afterward we sat in the darkened dog car and watched the lightning from distant storms bounding the flat black earth, just as it does in movies about bad weather on distant planets.

And of course, we actually were on a distant planet: this strange, by us mostly unexplored planet, Earth, in the area called the United States.

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Historically, women in filmmaking have been relegated to the "soft" initiative, behind-the-camera roles: casting, publicity, costumes and makeup, design, screenwriting. Only a handful of women directors are working at all regularly in Hollywood. Julianne Armstrong, Amy Heckerling, Penelope Spheeris, Susan Seidelman, Martha Coolidge.

Coolidge's father was a professor of architecture at Yale and her mother was an architect, too, both students of Walter Gropius; she grew up in an intellectual salon in New Haven. "I remember going to Calder's house when I was a little girl, and Josef Albers and Anni Albers were two of our best friends."

Indirectly, architecture gave Coolidge her first lessons in filmmaking: "You're constantly dealing with crews. You're constantly dealing with the money people and the practicality of constructing the rather large item. I always went to sites with my father, and I always saw them meeting with clients, crews working."

But it wasn't exactly a straight,

functional Bauhaus line to film making. First, she was singing, then stage acting, a craft Coolidge continues to study. And there was woodcutting. Coolidge went to Paris in high school to study with the American printmaker Antonio Frasconi, then enrolled at the Rhode Island School of Design.

"I had gotten into a rock band, I think probably I would've been a singer, and God knows I probably would be dead now. But when she started her first film, an animated short, at Rhode Island, "I felt compelled to be a film director. It was not a small thing. The minute I did a film, I felt I had to do this. I felt that it brought together my visual sense, my dramatic sense and my technical abilities."

Coolidge directed four films at Rhode Island but dropped out after three years to enter the competitive world of New York commercial-making. "People said, 'Don't tell anyone you want to be a director.' It wasn't that you can't be a director because you're a woman, but that you just can't be a director. Because there was a real prejudice in the business then, which was very work-your-way-up-from-the-bottom, biased against film school graduates."

Shortly after she enrolled at Columbia University's film school, the university closed during the student strike of 1968. She then tried New York University. "When I applied, the guy told me I couldn't be a woman director. He said, 'You can't be a woman director. You can't name five women directors in the world.' And I couldn't." So Coolidge moved to Canada, where she became the producer, writer and all-around factotum for a children's show called "Magic Tom."

Frustrated by the seniority problem she had encountered in commercials, Coolidge did errand at NYU. She made a documentary about her brother, and a prize-winning portrait of her grandmother with a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. She won her third first prize at the American Film Festival with "Not a Pretty Picture," a

documentary about having been raped in prep school.

While editing "Not a Pretty Picture," she received a call from Francis Coppola and the producer Fred Roos, who were starting up Zoetrope Studios. "They called me up and said, 'We saw your film, we'd like to meet you.' Freaked me out. So they interviewed me. They said, 'We're looking at women directors, and we think you're it.' It just completely made my year."

Coolidge returned to Canada,

where she began work on a film called "The City Girl." The money ran out. Again a mentor rode to the rescue — Peter Bogdanovich, who was just starting his own company. "He loved the picture. He said, 'I love this picture, I'm gonna buy it.' By this time I'm gonna buy it. You know, everybody had tried. He sicked two young lawyers on them, it took five months, but he got it."

Bogdanovich paid for the completion of "The City Girl," which has yet to be released. In the middle of finishing it, she got the offer to make "Valley Girl."

Paramount had bought the rights to the best-selling sex manual 10 years earlier and had spent millions developing it. By the time it got to Coolidge, all Paramount had was the title, a deadline on its option and a half-written script.

And a strategy: Rush the movie out, make it as cheaply as possible and recoup the development money.

"I figured, 'Yeah, we'll shoot two days and shut down. We'll get ready and then we'll finish.' But nope, they wouldn't do that. They were trying to prove a point — that the picture could be made for nothing. It was the most disappointing single experience in the film business." In the end, Coolidge was pulled from the picture in post-production, and the studio re-edited it.

"Joy of Sex" did not get her out of a youth movies. But in "Real Genius," as in "Valley Girl," she has pulled the youth movie out of

them. Some of them I had to read all the way through because I couldn't believe that people in their right mind could offer this picture to me, a woman, even if they didn't know me. I was offered nothing else, so I took the one that was the least offensive and had the most promise, and that was Joy of Sex."

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"Joy of Sex" did not get her out of a youth movies. But in "Real Genius," as in "Valley Girl," she has pulled the youth movie out of

the gutter. This is partly a result of her skill with actors and her training as an actress. More centrally still, it is a result of not pandering to her audience or considering herself better than her material; of taking the time to ground this highly artificial genre in reality, her production company as an advanced college science program that is secretly being used to develop weapons, she did months of research in laser technology and the policies of the CIA.

There is a roundness, an emotional core, to the characters in her movies. "What's important to me is that you can't judge young people by your own youth. You should always remember your own youth, and be in touch with it — the most important aspect of that being not to forget how important everything is."

"It's the first time, you know — the first time you fall in love, the first time you're lied to, the first time you're disillusioned. . . . The biggest crime of adults making young pictures is they forget how important everything is, and they don't everything too casual. I don't think anything is casual between 16 and 25."

A unusual court-ordered auction will be held Aug. 29 for film and television rights to the life story of the singer-songwriter Marvin Gaye, who was fatally shot by his father, last year. The auction was ordered by Superior Court Judge Billy G. Mills in Los Angeles after three creditors with claims totaling \$3.6 million against Gaye's estate objected to the proposed sale of the rights to Motown Records, the label for which the singer recorded some of his biggest hits. Gaye, 44, whose songs included "I Heard It Through the Grapevine," "What's Going On" and, more recently, "Sexual Healing," died without leaving a will. His father, Marvin Gaye, pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter and is on probation.

Cicely Tyson has returned from a trip to drought-stricken Burkina Faso and Chad saying that "any amount of help, no matter how minuscule it might seem, is an advantage to the people." The actress, 51, who named Wednesday to head the 1985 UNICEF Halloween campaign for needy children.

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